The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 310. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
3rd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the y of sailing. All passengers must attend that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board a Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Reurn Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information pply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.) Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	15th. Dec.	31st. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	J.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	5th Jan. 15
MahsimaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15
Takata Maru	....	6712	13th. Jan.	19th. Jan.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	17th. Jan.	23th. Jan
Kiriu Maru	B. Tsuda	3408	24th Jan.	5th Feb

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA, fork Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA

FOR THE FINEST DISPLAY OF X'MAS AND NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,230	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	640
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
nolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
be Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Newchwang	Tsingtau
	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DUMRA, 1,695 Thursday 31st Dec.

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 1st January, *Direct.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 4th Jan. 11 a.m., † P. B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

† Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday 31st December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

A steamer about 8th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

30th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	,388	-- --	December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.OsborneE.N.R.	26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	442	672
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,439
Bombay to Cairo, including rail fares from Suez	446	..

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

NEW YEAR 1915

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1459.

A LIFELONG POSSESSION

An inspection of our large stock and range of MORDAN'S BRITISH-MADE GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS will convince you of their sturdy manufacture, and notwithstanding this sturdiness, they will disclose, unquestionably, all that is elegant. Durability being the chief character aimed at and achieved, A LIFE LONG POSSESSION becomes their great feature.

As a gift to a man, a Mordan's Gold or Silver pencil will take precedence of every thing, by reason of its absolute usefulness. A Mordan's pencil is a necessity with every man, whatever his calling or profession. A Mordan's pencil will help a poor memory, it will enable the jotting down of the most ordinary demands of daily life. It is of inestimable value to the Student devoted to any particular branch of study, to the Author of books, Composer of Music and to the man in search of valuable details connected with his own particular occupation. Mordan's pencils are intended for all who wish to place on record, by notes, facts and transactions of every day life. They are *multum in parvo* to those who wish to learn something out of every thing, by noting useful hints of personal or general interest and which is the only grand way to acquire a store of knowledge and thereby help success in life.

To the man of business it is indispensable. Legal and Commercial men have to call it into use from time to time in the course of work, whilst all men in their own homes find it most useful in making notes of what they read or of conversations &c., &c.

Mordan's Pencils are an absolute necessity for—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
ARMY AND NAVY
THE BARRISTER
THE SOLICITOR
THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
THE EDUCATIONIST
THE ENGINEER
THE ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR
THE COMMERCIAL MAN
THE BANKER
THE INSURANCE AGENT
THE STOCK BROKER
THE AUTHOR
THE COMPOSER
THE SICK NURSE
THE SECRETARY &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted. rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,300
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jammoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to— [illegible]RAM, B.A., Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homoeopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 11-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases treated (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE SCHOOL, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, This school which is conducted by an efficient teaching staff, and taught up to 7th Standard reopens on 5th January, 1915. It is open for all classes of people, i.e. Hindus, Parsees, Muhamedans, etc. All applications for admission must be forwarded before 4th January, 1915.
Fr. J. S. FREITAS
D.D., D.Ph.,
4888 Principal.

WANTED.

WANTED EXPERT MECHANICAL MOTOR ENGINEER passed European preferred. Apply with testimonials to KOORASHI BROTHERS, Karachi. 4757

WANTED GRADUATES for the PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4797

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE for the post of a HEADMASTER and Graduates for the NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nadiad. State 2nd language and terms. Apply before 31st December, 1914. 4819

WANTED some really first class Press Readers. Three, four, or five Rupees per day, according to qualifications. Juniors need not apply.
SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing India, Delhi. 3069

BOARD—RESIDENCE with English married couple. Double-bed room with bath room attached, flat in excellent central position, very airy and comfortable, suit two gentlemen or married couple, immediate entrance. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049.

WANTED. A FEMALE L. M. S. (unmarried) to work as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. Permanent post. Pay Rs. 100 rising to 200. Free house and carriage.
Apply to MEDICAL ADVISOR, Patiala State. Copies of certificates will not be returned. 3080

WANTED a FOREST OFFICER of the Ranger Grade for the Jhalawar State. Salary starting with Rs. 80 p.m. Qualified men need only apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Raj Rana, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana. 3073.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistress 100. Both trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply. Rev. The Principal. 4794

WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

WANTED good men to work as DRIVERS on Steam Ploughing Engines in Gujrat and Karnatic on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The posts are temporary with prospects of being confirmed in near future.
Men having previous experience are preferred. Testimonials if any should be attached to the application which should be addressed to "The AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, Bombay Presidency, Poona."
(Sd.) W. M. SCHUTTE,
Agricultural Engineer,

WANTED.

WANTED young energetic HOUSE KEEPER, widow or orphan preferred, Apply sharp to NEW GIN ENGINEER, Lonar, Buldana District. 4869

WANTED a Mahomedan gentleman to share his fellow brother in board and lodging within Fort. Terms moderate Apply SAFDARALI KHAN, 29, British Hotel Lane, Fort. 4884.

WANTED A QUALIFIED Lady Doctor for Raj Hospital, Durbhunga. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. with free quarters.
Apply with full particulars and copy of testimonials to COLONEL BROWN, 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta. 3069.

WANTED Horticulturist with theoretical and practical experience of all branches of fruit growing in hills. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. with prospects according to work. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Poonch, (Kashmir) 3072.

WANTED a qualified Lady Supdt., for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk. Pay Rs. 250-300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTILAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana.) 3071.

WANTED 2 GRADUATES on Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 with science as Voluntary subjects to bbe preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to,
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice-President, E. M. High School.
Kaira.
4840

FOR SALE.

A GOING DISPENSARY to be wholly or partly disposed off. Apply to Dr. F. S. MASTER, Shroff Building Grant Road. 4866

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE 15 hands. Prize Winner. Hunter and lady's hack. Splendid jumper. Regularly hunted for two seasons. Apply to.
MAJOR NOVIS,
4817 Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1915, our Head Office will be TRANSFERRED to and our Show Rooms of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Motor Accessories will be opened in our newly constructed extensive premises at New Queen's Road next to the Royal Opera House.
Our Motor Repair Workshops will be situated from the above mentioned date in our specially constructed premises on Mathew Road just behind our New Queen's Road Show Rooms, where we shall have exceptional facilities for Repairs and Body Work of every description which will be carried out under expert European Supervision.
We shall continue our present Show Rooms at York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, for the sale of Bicycles and their Accessories as also for Petrol, Oil, Grease, Motor Tyres, and Motor Accessories, &c.
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.
4883

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

THE following stations will be opened for Goods traffic on and from the dates quoted below:—

Oil Depot	1st January	1915
Cotton Depot	,, ,,	,,
Panton Bunder	,, ,,	,,
Grain Depot	15th January	1915
Liquid Fuel Depot	,, ,,	,,
Victoria Dock	,, ,,	,,
Alexandra Dock	,, ,,	,,

The B. P. T. Railway goods tariff giving the rules, rates and conditions applicable to traffic from and to the above-named stations as also a description and map of the Railway can be obtained from the Manager's Office, price annas four, post free annas five, on and after December 31st, or from the above-named stations when open.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier.
Bombay, 24-12-14. 4858

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 31st instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
4844 Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1914

NOTICE.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd., will be open for business as usual on SATURDAY, December 26th, and SATURDAY January, 2nd, for the convenience of their regular customers and mail passen-

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th January 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
2. Letter from Mr. D. G. Padhye—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him to be Secretary, Schools Committee.
3—4. Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—Forwarding a notification relating to (3) a Police Accommodation Scheme near Byculla Bridge, and (4) a Police Accommodation Scheme at Lamington Road.
5. Notice of motion from the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai.
6—7. Letters from Mr. Sakarchund Jagjivandass Javery, constituted attorney for Mr. Dayabhai Premchand—Regarding insufficient supply of water (6) to the "Premchand Building" at the junction of Grant Road and Falkand Road and (7) to premises No. 306 at Shaik Memon Street.
8. Letter from Mr. N. E. Master—Regarding the nuisance caused by the slaughter of pigs at the Hog Market at Lohar Street.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
9. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, a regulation relating to the grant of pension and compassionate allowances to widows, children and other persons dependent on the members of the staff of the Fire Brigade.
10—11. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.
12. Recommending sanction to a plot of Municipal land on the west of Musjid Bunder Station being exchanged for an equal area of a plot of Government land and to certain other plots being leased from Government.
13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 940-4-1 for payment of the charges incurred by the Telephone Company for making good the damage done to electric cables at Wodehouse Road when a trench was dug.
14. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 4,000 to supplement the grant for new works for the Health Department.
15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the recovery of water charges in respect of premises No. 235, Bellasis Road, Mr. K. A. Enti, attorney for Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
16. Recommending sanction to the amount of Rs. 88-6-0 stolen from the Municipal Workshops being debited to the Profit and Loss Account of the Workshops.
17—18. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.
19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 270 to meet the cost of providing nine additional benches at the Chowpatty Bandstand.
20. Recommending sanction to four front rooms on the 2nd floor of a house at Agiary Street, being leased for the C Ward Office of the Assessment Department for a period of three years.
21. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a requisition to cover a well at his premises No. 314, Princess Street, Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar be informed that further proceedings would be instituted against the owner of the well if he fails to comply with the Municipal requisition to cover the well.
22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of their clients, Aishabibi and Mumtaz Jehan Begum, widow and daughter, respectively, of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, regarding the payment of compensation for their clients' land at Chowpatty acquired by the Municipality, Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the license fee in connection with the right of collecting guts at the Bandora Slaughter Houses, Mr. A. Meyer be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
24. Recommending sanction to the adjustment of an excess of Rs. 1,989-13-6 in the estimated cost of providing pavement, &c., in the compound of the bigaries' new chawls at Arthur Road.
25. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget Transfer of Rs. 1,150 to meet an excess in Election Expenses.
26. Recommending (1) a grant of Rs. 15,585 for payment of the Government claims in respect of the land at Golanji Hill Road acquired for a stone depôt and for the erection of stone breaking and screening machinery, and (2) sanction to the Budget provision of Rs. 9,336 for the purchase of Tools and Plant for Streets and Buildings Branch being utilized for the development of the land.
27. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1915-16.
28. Government Letter—Intimating that Government have decided not to proceed further with the revision of the rules for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the present.
Letters from the Commissioner—
29. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.
30. Reporting the permission granted to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for laying a temporary Tramway line across their main route in Frere Road eastward, along Fort Street to the Alexandra Dock limits, for the conveyance to the Hospital of wounded soldiers arriving in Bombay.
31. Requesting sanction to a public fountain in Abdul Rehman Street being removed and a new fountain being provided on another site.
32. Requesting sanction to the Old Sion Overbridge being permanently closed.
Notices of Motions—
33. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For entering a protest against the

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(*Continued*).

Improvement Trust's policy of widening and extending existing roads and of building new avenues in spite of the representations for the improvement of the slums.
34. From Mr. D. E. Wacha—For obtaining a report on the results of the operations for stamping out Malaria in the City and for suspending further action in the matter of private wells and for staying all legal proceedings already taken or about to be taken, pending the introduction of additional Tansa water in the City.
Letters from the Commissioner—
35. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.
36. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
37. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to the 31st October 1914.
38. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the Commissioner be requested to bring up proposals for substituting an underground urinal in place of the existing one near the Fire Temple in Dadysett Agiary Lane.
Notices of Motions—
39—40. From the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—(39) For raising the salary of Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, to Rs. 1,200 per mensem and for increasing the Budget provision in respect of the office establishment accordingly; and (40)—For appending a note to the Budget provisions for Street Improvements to the effect that property valued at more than Rs. 5,000 shall not be acquired without the previous sanction of the Corporation.
41—42. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(41) For requesting the Commissioner to remedy the inconvenience caused by the uneven and broken condition of the low level road to the south of Curry Road Overbridge and for inviting his attention to the want of lights at the south-east corner of the overbridge and (42) For requesting the Commissioner to acquire the set-back land at a portion of Parel Village Road.
43—44. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—(43) For informing Government that as in the opinion of the Corporation the Salsette area as far as Andheri will have to be included in the City of Bombay for the extension of the City it is desirable that the future improvement of that area should be carried out in consultation with the Commissioner and (44) For obtaining a report as to the steps necessary for improving the water supply to the wards which do not get an adequate supply at present.
45—47. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(45) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee. (46) Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received and (47) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
Reports of Committees of the Corporation—
48. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.
49. Regarding measures for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay City.
50. Regarding the proposal to sanction the continuance of the Transfer Regulations of the Tramways Company now in force.
51. Regarding a scheme for the surface drainage of Naigaum Cross Road and Dadar Road, and the condition of Milch Cattle Stables in G Ward.
52. Regarding revised regular lines for a portion of Tardeo Road.
53. Regarding the proposed telephone connection between Kurla and Tansa.
54. Regarding the proposed cadastral survey of the city.
55. Regarding the Improvement Trust's Parel Road (Central) and (Northern) Street Schemes.
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.		1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep. 7.35
20.37	,, Muttra	,, 8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,, 6. 0
5.43	,, Bhatinda	,, 23.43
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,, 22.12
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,, 20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,, 17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,, 14.54
12.49	,, Jhelum	,, 16.13
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,, 13.33
19.10	,, Nowshera	,, 9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,, 8.43

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.	Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.		1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
11.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,, 2.11
2.27	,, Saharanpur	,, 23. 5
7.26	,, Ambala Cantonment †	,, 21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr. 20.45
0.30	Arr. Kalka †	Dep. 19.30
		Arr. 18.40
	Simla	Dep. 13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of columns.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the Credit Bank of India Limited, (In Liquidation)
D. A. Cama and others .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna, Esquire the Official Liquidator of the above named Company, has received an offer for compromise of the claims of the above-named Company against JIWAJI SALUBHAI of Bombay Borah merchant for all liability attaching to him as a contributory as well as a debtor of the said Company. Application having been made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod for sanction to the said compromise notice is hereby given pursuant to his Lordship's directions, that if any creditor desires to oppose, or has anything to say to or in respect of the said compromise, he may appear before his Lordship in Chambers on Saturday the 9th day of January, 1915 at 11-30 a.m. when the matter is to be heard.
The terms of the said compromise may be inspected by the creditors at the office of the undersigned, at No. 99, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the Official Liquidator at No. 7, Green Street, within the Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay.
Dated the 26th day of December, 1914.
PAYNE & Co.,
4829 Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FATMABAI widow of KALU RAHIM of Bombay Pinjara Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property in the Schedule hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 91 Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2524 Street No. 39 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by passage and partly by the property of Narayen Bhow Chavan on the West and South by passage and on the North partly by the property of Narayen Bhow Chavan and partly by the property of Tookaram Tatya and are in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1914.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.
4885 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power of Attorney granted by me to Messrs. NAWROJI ADARJI TATA and JAMSETJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA of date the 24th September 1914 to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England has been cancelled on my return to Bombay on the 28th December 1914.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.
4876.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th December, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., the teak and blackwood office and household rich furniture and crockery such as rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, dining tables, tapestry lined sofas, bookcases, writing and dressing tables, sliding cupboards, almyrahs, bookcases, wall brackets, hatstands, cabinets, English rocking chairs, cradles, arm cane easy chairs, flowerpot stand, fancy vases, babagadi, washing tables, fancy (John Roberts) table, phonograph records, single and double wooden cots. teapoys, dinner and tea sets, fancy centre piece, etc. etc.
D'LAL M. & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 BALES YARN MADE IN THE NADIAD MILLS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, will, under instructions from Seth Hurjivan Hiralal sell by public auction at his shop at Tambakanta on account and at the risk of Memon Vallimahomed Peermahomed.
51 bales each containing 400 lbs. Nadiad Mill single yarn No. 20, 24 twists loose.
51 bales each containing 400 lbs. Nadiad Mill single yarn No. 20, 33 twists loose.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and delivery orders to be taken within 3 days.
MEHTA & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, GOODS DEPOT, WADI BUNDER.
In accordance with section 55, and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, jawari, bajree, harda, tamarind, and mowra-flower in bags, two trolly wooden beams, packages of luggage, case of glass chimneys, bundle of country medicine, boundles of iron bars and pipes, loose iron beads, bundle of books and ridging, loose C. I. sheets, tins of repolin, lot of teakwood planks, gunny bags, empty casks, lot of old records, bags of sweeping grains, etc, etc.
One large lot of loose stones, Re. Kurduwadi to Wari Bunder Invoice No. 51 Railway Receipt No. 9798/27.
2 packages personal luggage marked 27, sender Sayana Mohan Doppa 56, New Bazar Camp Poona.
Consignee self.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd January next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.)
1 handsome strong rubber tyred and spring land an by Press, in very good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 brown Hungarian mare, in good condition and in daily harness use.

On SUNDAY, the 10th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Khandwani Mansion," Chagtiwadi opposite the Blindmen School, Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, Benjamin, Breslauer and others, also valuable blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, crockery stands, hall electric lamps, table lamps, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabincts, bronze, terracotta and pariah figures, fancy China vases, and table ornaments, pictures, one light house pattern clock, 400 days clock, writing tables, chairs, glass door book cases, marble top tables, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, bent wood chairs, corner whatnots, verandah benches, cane chairs, etc., etc., the property of M. H. Vishram, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF PUBLIC ROAD TO MOUNT MARY, BANDRA.
By order of Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Madon, the administrator of the property and credits of the late Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Madon deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on Saturday the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
Plot 1:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground held under Agreement dated the 5th day of December, 1908 and made between the Secretary of State for India, of the one part and Merwanji Hormasji Madon of the other part containing by admeasurement 1,909 square yards or thereabouts situate on the south side of the Public Road from Bandra to Mount Mary in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 179A and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—on the North by the Public road from Bandra to Mount Mary, on the South by property hereinafter secondly described; on the East by the property of Maneckji Pestonji Asavaid and on the West partly by the property of Ibrahim Jitaker and partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan.
Plot 2:—All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,550 square yards or thereabouts in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 288/ Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property firstly herein before described; on the South and East by the property of Maneckji Pestanji Asavaid; and on the West partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan and partly by the property of Maneckji Edulji Albless.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknel, Merwanji Romer & Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th December, 1914.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
To-Night. *To-Night.*
6-30 only. No 10 o'clock Show.
AND
LAST NIGHT of our OPENING PROGRAMME
TO-MORROW
NEW YEAR'S EVE DECEMBER 31st
GALA-NIGHT
4-30 — 6-30 — 10 p. m.
Complete Change and
LAST WEEK OF
MAY YOHE
Former Lady Frances Hope in an entire Change of Popular Songs
LITTLE MONA
In a New Series of Catchy Songs and Choruses.
OUR EXCLUSIVE DRAMA
SUFFRAGETTE
VOTES FOR WOMEN
AND
OUR WAR TOPICAL
ALSO
FIGHTING IN THE SNOW.
Funeral of the victims at Chatham.
TO-MORROW
THURSDAY & FRIDAY
NEW YEAR'S DAY
SPECIAL MATINEE 4-30
When Several Prizes will be given away to the little ones.
SATURDAY USUAL MATINEE 4-30
NOTICE.
Until further notice there will be no 10 o'clock Show on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY only. The other nights of the week as usual 6-30 and 10 p.m.
USUAL PRICES.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE ONLY TOPICS OF THE TOWN :
THE WAR AND LUCILLE LOVE.
WHAT IS LUCILLE LOVE ?

It is the MOST SPLENDID MYSTERY FILM sustaining its SECRET to its END.
The Longest Film containing 4,80,000 pictures of intense INTEREST, EXCITEMENT and SENSATION.
The Unique and First of its Kind ever ventured to be booked for Bombay.
LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY.
Now Showing at the
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
The Film features the dauntless Miss Grace Cunard in the Leading Role who has created thousands of Admirers for herself in Bombay.
LUCILLE has become the household word in the City.
Come and See
LUCILLE achieving thrilling adventures in China.
LUCILLE, a Cabin Boy.
LUCILLE, a Mad Woman.
LUCILLE, a Prisoner in the home of Hugo, the International Spy and her Rival.
LUCILLE'S Fight for Freedom.
LUCILLE with the Captain and the Detectives to her aid.
LUCILLE on the Disappearing Staircase.
LUCILLE in a Moveable Bedroom.
LUCILLE'S Novel way of imparting information to her rescuers by writing in her own blood and
A THOUSAND THRILLS MORE.
It is the ONLY FILM you will see with pleasure several times.
It must be seen to be believed.
Special PRIZE SHOW on the New Year's Day 5 to 6-30.
Time and Prices as Usual
Band will be in attendance.
Follow LUCILLE LOVE RACE TIPS before going to the Races. Can be had in the City for a very cheap price of ANNA 1 only.
Change of Programme on Saturday.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
The Governor's Band,
Under the Direction of Ernest A. Barratt Esq. Director of Music to H. E., has been engaged to play a selected Programme of Music
AT
GREEN'S RESTAURANT
ON
NEW YEAR'S EVE
Thursday, the 31st of December, 1914,
FROM 7 P.M. TO 12 O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.
Special Dinner consisting of 10 courses will be served on the above occasion at Green's Restaurant and in the Private Dining Rooms of the Taj Mahal Hotel overlooking Green's Garden and also in the Taj Restaurant, at the reduced price of Rs. 5 per head.
SERVICE A LA CARTE AND SILVER GRILL OPEN AS USUAL.
To avoid disappointment Customers are requested to book their orders for Tables early.
THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Taj Mahal Hotel & Green's Restaura

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. *TO-NIGHT.*
GRAND XMAS SHOW
The Beautiful Cinema color drama.
THE HERITAGE
Plenty of good plot, good acting, love, and human interest.
On the Honeymoon : a fine comedy. | A GRAND XMAS FEAST OF GOOD PICTURES | The Heart of an Indian Maid : a pretty little drama
A Novel Stag Hunt : a laughter creator. | | THE MILANOS a good music-hall turn.
SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE 5 to 6-30 p.m.
Boxing Day TO-MORROW Boxing Day.
We shall present the great all-British detective film
THE STOLEN MASTERPIECE
(No. 2 of the Sleuth Hound Series)
Those who saw No. 1 will not fail to be down early to-night to see the second part of these wonderful films.
Jim Learns Smoking : a rib tickler. | The Management wish All their Patrons "A MERRY XMAS." | The Coast of Norway : a delightful trip.
Too Much Parcel Post : plenty of fun. | | Pathe War Maps. Pathe War Films.
PRIZE MATINEES SATURDAY & UNDAY 5 to 6-30
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
POPULAR PRICES. European Management

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARN ROAD.
WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have booked at great expense for our Xmas Programme
HE FAMOUS SPE TACULAR WAR DRAMA,
JUDITH OF BETHULIA
To shown To-night and Every Night.
4,000 Feet long. | THE LAST WORD IN REALISM. | IN FOUR CHAPTERS.
A Picture which cost thousands of Pounds to produce, and in which over 5000 men and horses have taken part.
SEE THE GREAT ATTACK ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA
A Scene unparalleled in the Realm of Moving Pictures.
WE AWA T YOUR VERDICT. | We confidently assert this to be one of the finest pictures shown in Bombay. | DON'T FAIL TO PAY A VISIT.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5-30.

TO-NIGHT *9-30 S. T.* *EVERY NIGHT*
Prof. CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
GILDER TANK, NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
BEST AND SELECT PROGRAMME
DURING XMAS WEEK.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

RUPEE FISH POND.
XMAS EVE TO NEW YEAR DAY
A VARIETY OF
Gold, Silver and Electro-plated Goods of Excellent Value for a Rupee
EACH DIP SUCCESSFUL.
GENUINE UNDERTAKING: NO FRAUD.
Trial Solicited.
A String Band will attend daily.
J. JAMES & Co.,
69, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY, January 28th, 1915. For particulars and prospectus, apply to the Honorary Secretary Prof. O. V. Muller M. A. Elphinstone College Fort.
4321

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY.
Practice Session.....8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies only.....9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session.....6 to 8
Night do. .....9-30 to 11-30
Club do. .....6 to 8 (Every Thursday Sunday Morning.....9 to 11. Evening)
N.B.—Thursday 31st Dec. and Friday, 1st Jan., being Bank Holidays, there will be Morning Sessions from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.
Band in Attendance.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.
"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

Some snow has fallen in Kashmir and the weather remains disturbed over the greater part of north-west India.

Forecast:—No increase of precipitation in Western Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Jodhpur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western half of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India. Skies continue moderately clouded in the Punjab and upper Sind but have cleared in Rajputana.

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 29th of December 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rain'all. Past 24 hours.	Rain'all. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	76.2	57.1	24	..	0.36	—1.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	79.9	67.1	70	0.12	2.20	1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.5	46.8	68	..	0.30	0.01
Rawalpindi	60.9	36.9	88	..	4.14	3.03
Lahore	68.9	44.6	76	..	1.07	0.66
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	65.7	40.3	77	..	0.29	—0.49
Delhi	71.1	49.6	71	..	0.33	—0.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.4	50.3	68	..	0	—0.36
Mainpuri	77.0	46.1	73	..	0.04	—0.47
Jhansi	79.4	47.0	63	..	0	—0.35
Cawnpore	76.0	45.9	92	..	0	—0.48
Allahabad	77.3	44.8	81	..	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	74.1	43.6	54	..	0.52	0.33
Karachi	77.0	59.1	58	..	0.55	0.39
Ajmer	76.0	46.4	61	..	0.49	0.07
Jalpore	75.4	52.0	47	..	0.12	—0.23
Kotah	82.6	53.4	53	..	0.28	—0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.0	51.0	40	..	0.16	0.01
Dwarka	77.9	60.6	50	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	81.4	59.1	41	..	0	—0.38
Rajkot	83.0	50.1	51	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	54.2	57	..	0	—0.25
Surat	85.5	57.5	68	..	0.70	0.54
Ahmedabad	86.2	56.8	50	..	0	—0.10
Dessa	85.3	51.2	40	..	0.05	—0.11
Neemuch	82.6	48.5	50	..	0.45	0.13
Indore	82.3	53.1	44	..	0.85	0.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.0	45.2	66	..	0	—0.72
Saugor	81.0	53.0	37	..	0	—0.91
Hoshangabad	81.3	50 4	56	..	1.34	0.43
Khandwa	85.3	49.7	55	..	0.48	—0.22
Akola	85.4	52.5	41	..	0.50	—0.00
Amraoti	83.4	53.6	40	..	0.30	—0.75
Nagpur	81.4	49.8	62	..	2.44	1.22
Chanda	83.3	45.8	77	..	0.33	—0.70
Raipur	79.7	49.8	70	..	0.08	—0.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	68.6	72	..	0.18	—0.27
Ratnagiri	89.1	67.9	49	..	0.42	—0.12
Mormugao	82.8	69.7	76	..	1.43	0.29
Karwar	84.9	64.7	87	..	5.67	3.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.5	52.1	50	..	1.78	1.17
Ahmednagar	82.3	52.5	66	..	1.66	0.72
Poona	83.4	52.1	62	..	0.55	—0.46
Sholapur	83.4	58.1	60	..	3.36	2.01
Bijapur	81.8	56.9	63	..	2.70	1.62
Belgaum	79.9	58.8	67	..	3.77	1.98
Aurangabad	83.1	56.9	47	..	1.13	0.37
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.4	52.6	71	..	0.70	0.01
Hyderabad	79.4	56.6	86	..	0.18	—0.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	70.3	67	..	3.45	0.22
Calicut	86.1	70.6	85	..	3.83	—1.97
Cochin	83.5	72.0	70	..	11.93	4.10
Colombo	86.1	73.5	89	..	15.00	—2.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	68.0	77	..	0.66	—5.24
Bellary	86.8	60.5	75	..	2.67	0.59
Guddapah	85.6	64.3	80	..	2.52	—1.70
Madras	84.5	67.2	88	..	14.80	4.04
Bangalore	80.4	56.8	79	..	1.58	—1.72
Coimbator	84.4	61.4	73	..	2.86	—1.42
Trichinopoly	87.8	69.7	69	..	4.79	—2.65
Negapatam	82.6	70.1	87	..	17.97	—8.36

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 29th December 1914 was 30.232 inches

For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 28th December 1914.

Means of observations, taken at 6, a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr.	30.022 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.7 ,,
Dew Point	61.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.619 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10	0.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 ,,
Minimum do do.	68.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NNW,NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	113 miles.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing from London under date 3rd December, state:—

GOLD.

This week the movement of gold to the Bank of England was increased in volume. Receipts were announced as follow:—

Nov. 26th £838,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 27th £10,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 27th £255,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Nov. 30th £12,000 bar gold.
Nov. 30th £102,000 U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Dec. 1st £185,000 in bar gold, etc.
Dec. 2nd £6,000 in bar gold, etc.

No withdrawal took place for abroad, but another £1,000,000, was set aside on account of the Treasury Note Currency Reserve, making the net influx £408,000.

The total amount held against the Treasury Currency Notes is now £14,500,000.

The German Bundesrath has issued an order prohibiting the export of gold, under a penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of £250.

The steps taken to prevent export of German coin, silver as well as gold, are of Draconian severity, for it is stated that neutral travellers passing from Germany into Holland are searched and forced to exchange for German notes any gold or silver coin which may happen to be in their possession.

SILVER.

The tone has been fairly good, with an inclination toward higher prices.

The amount of supplies has been limited, and this fact really governed prices rather than urgency of demand from any particular quarter.

Silver has been required for coinage purposes, but buying orders for the Indian Bazaars have been rather intermittent of late. This is only to be expected, after the steady purchases of recent weeks.

Nevertheless, in so narrow a market, comparatively small orders are sufficient to turn the scale.

The price sagged away to 22¾d. on the 29th ultimo; since that date, a daily rise has been recorded until 23 1/16d. was fixed on the 2nd instant.

In the present exceptional state of the market, which is devoid of steadying influences such as are afforded in normal times by speculation and other causes, erratic daily movements of price necessarily must take place whenever supply and demand fail to coalesce.

Appended will be found statistics for the month of November:—

Highest price 23, per oz. std.
Lowest price 22½ per oz. std.
Average price 22.702, per oz std.
The stock in Bombay consists of 4,000. bars, as compared with 3,800 last week.
No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Nov. 27, 22 13/16 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 28, 22 3/4 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 30, 22 7/8 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 1, 23 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 2, 23 1/16 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 3, 23 1/16 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 22, 927. cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz std.. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

An order has been passed by the Allahabad High Court calling a meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Upper India for 4th March 1915, to consider the scheme proposed for the resumption of the Bank's business. The District Judge or the Additional Judge of Meerut will preside and will report the result of the meeting to the High Court.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	High Water. Depth on Nil. ft. in.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Low Water. Depth on Nil. ft. in.
	Dec.			Dec.		
Tu.	29	m 8 38	24 7	29	m 3 19	22 0
		10 23a	26 11		3 3a	17 10
W.	30	m 9 20	14 10	30	m 4 8	21 2
		10 57a	27 8		3 42a	16 8
Th.	31	m 4 12	26 5	31	m 11 8	18 11
	Jan	5 9a	24 1	Jan	10 26a	20 0
F.	1	m 10 56	25 7	1	m 5 31	20 2
					4 57a	15 10
	2	m 0 2	28 10	2	m 6 5	19 9
		11 37a	25 11		5 33 a	15 8
Sun	3	m 0 33	29 2	3	m 6 37	19 3
		0 17a	26 2		6 8a	15 0
M.	4	m 1 4	29 2	4	m 7 9	19 0
		0 58a	26 3		6 42a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 29 (Tuesday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 11m.
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 31 (Thursday	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 8m.
Jan. 1 (Friday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 2 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 3 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 4 (Monday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h. 5h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9th. 2h. 42-6m. am. New Moon January 15th 8h. 11-0m. p.m.

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62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
MAYNE'S Criminal Law of India 1914.	18	0	0
MAYNE'S Hindu Law and Usage 1914.	20	0	0
LYON and WADDELL'S Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914.	20	0	0
GHOSH on Mortgage Vol. II 1914	10	0	0
GOUR'S Transfer of Property Vol. I 1914.	10	0	0
WOODROFF'S Injunction 1914	12	0	0
SOHONI'S Code of Criminal Procedure 1914.	17	0	0
RATONLAL & DHIRAJLAL'S Law of Crimes 1914.	10	0	0
PHILLIPS and TREVELYAN'S Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
PARUCK'S Indian Succession Act 1913.	5	0	0

MEDICAL BOOKS.

BURGHARD'S System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914.	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914.	6	6	0
HARE'S Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914.	14	10	0
LATHAM and ENGLISH: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912.	63	0	0
CABOT'S Physical Diagnosis 1913.	12	8	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by WHITE and JELLIFFE 2 Vols. 1913.	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery of BENNETT 1914.	31	8	0
GUITERA'S Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912.	37	8	0
THOMSON'S Clinical Medicine 1914.	17	0	0
DA COSTA'S Modern Surgery 1914.	20	4	0
STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
DORLAND'S Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by SHAW & LA FETRA 1912.	78	12	0

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ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 4 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 11/16 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 279,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2½ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½ „
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5½ „
Interest day to day loans	1½ „
„ 7 day market loans	2 plus ½

BY MAIL.

On the 2nd December, The Bank of England issued the following :—

£1,000,000 has been set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York; Dec. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	163,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain and Continent	51,000
Futures at New York March	7.82
Previous closing price	7.69
Futures at New York May	8.01
Previous closing price	7.87
Spot Cotton at New York	7.80
Previous price	7.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅞
Previous price	7½
Futures at New Orleans December.	7.05
Previous price	7.17
Futures at New Orleans May	7.78
Previous price	7.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4/85.75
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,477,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	1,299,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

	Bales.
New York Official noon call March new	7.82
May new	8.00
New Orleans 10 a.m. unreceived.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 28th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F May.-June unchanged	5 2-3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Paid	54
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. afloat unchanged	52
Afloat for United Kingdom	1,575,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fee—60 lbs. January unchanged	5 1/6
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. unchanged	5 1/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian unchanged	48/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	48-3 plus 3 d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb. Paid unchanged	43
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged	6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. unchanged	£ 56⅝
Copper Braziers unchanged	£ 73
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. &. F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta unchanged	22⅜

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/10¼ plus ¼ d
Ceylon Rubber	1/11½—¼ d

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. 180—C7

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We undertake electrical work of all descriptions at moderate rates—Work carried out under direct supervision of a European Electrical Engineer—Estimates and Drawings, free on application.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importers.
5 boxes gold	2,30,400	London	National Bk
1 „ „	19,000	„	Mercantile Bk
3 „ „	1,20,000	„	Supdt. P.& O.
2 „ „	1,08,500	„	Chartered Bk.
2 „ „	1,11,066	„	„
1 parcel silver	23	„	Hongkong Bk.
1 bundle rupees	2,900	P. Bunder	M. MacKenzie & Co.
2 „ „	2,500	C. Mandvi	„
5 „ „	10,000	Linga	Standard Oil Co.
16 „ „ and sovs	23 200 / 6,000	„	Sundry importers.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 26th & 27th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	49*	58,320
B. B. & C. I. Railway	58	68,750

* Boxes and Bars.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet with little business doing either way.

Quotations :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready.	1	13/16 to 27/32
D. D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward, Jan.	3	27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	1	4¾
Francs 3 m-s ready	173	noml.
60 d/s Japan Nov.	146¾	

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was unchanged at 22 11/16. The local market also opened unchanged, but is slightly easier at the close as under. A small business has been done.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	8	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	69	2	0
Bar silver Feb. settlt.	68	15	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market did not show any signs of activity. The rate stood at Rs. 93-4.

Bombay Port Trust Bonds (clean pieces) were quoted at Rs. 98-4 to 98-6.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay remained unchanged at Rs. 1,590. Bank of Indias at 57 and Eastern Bank have improved to Rs. 64.

Mill Shares in general have improved Standards were in demand at Rs. 880. Swadeshis stood at 880. Colaba Land and Mill Shares rose to Rs. 1,305, but closed at Rs. 1,295. Madhavjis at 1,000. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 655xd. Davids stood at 485.

Bombay E. S. & Tramways Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 219 and the Preference remained steady at Rs. 173.

A deal of activity prevailed in the Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares and the quotations were Rs. 90 and Rs. 194 respectively.

Bombay Burma remain unchanged at Rs. 910.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market was closed yesterday and reopens to-day after the Christmas holidays. New York futures closed 13 and 14 points up and spot 15 up, while New Orleans was 12 points lower for December and 10 points higher for May, with spot ½ up.

The local market opened quiet and unchanged. After receipt of the New York telegram prices were steadier and good Broach was done at Rs. 179½. Business has again been done in fully good Bengal March and fine Khamgaon Akola March at about yesterday's rates, an export house having sold. There has also been some buying of January delivery in the bazaar. At the close the tone is quiet but steady at our quotations.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs. 178½ Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 164 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 161 „
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 159 „
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 156 „
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 152 „
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 150 „
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 139 „
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 128 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 125 „
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 119½ Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growth of cotton into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. yesterday.

Khandeish	2,707 bales.
Barsi Nagger	829 „
Berar	699 „
Central Provinces	685 „
Central India	167 „
Dhollera	74 „
N. W. Provinces	4,248 „
Rajputana	412 „
Sind	107 „
Westerns	21 „
Total	9,949 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

Ready White Pissi	Rs. 7-14-0	R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 7-1-6	R.T.

Linseed :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7-2-0	B.T.

Rapeseed :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-2-0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-12-0	B.T.

Poppyseed :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7-13-0	B.T.

Tilseed :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0	
Mimbara Ready	Rs. 42-0-0	
White Khandeish	Rs. 42-0-0	

Cottonseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0	B.T.

Castorseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 6-0-0	R.T.
Forward	Rs. 5-13-0	R.T.

Mowraseed :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 4-8-0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	9,949
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,120
Linseed	767
Rape, Rai etc.	24
Gingellyseed	2,048
Poppyseed	51
Groundnuts	4,036
Castorseed	5,604
Rice	198,781
Myrabolams	3,459
Cottonseed	14,602
Mowraseed	383
Gram	760
Jowar	3,134
Maize	28
Barley	235

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29

Kafue R. Leslie New York Nov. 26

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29

Nil

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Frienfels	Hocking	London
S.S. Castalia	Brenell	Genoa
S.S. Nubia	Garwood	Shanghai

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer			
Shwedagon	for	Rangoon	
„ India	for	London	
„ Euphonbia	for	Hull	
„ Baroda	for	Persian Gulf	

S. S. Kafue:—The steamer Kafue, 3,889 tons, Captain R. Leslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she left on November 26, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Frienfels:—The steamer Frienfels, 3,545 tons, Captain Hocking, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Castalia:—The steamer Castalia, 4,182 tons, Captain H. S. Brenell, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nubia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, 3,197 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Morvada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Morvada sailed from Aden on 28th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, December 29th, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D. M.
Nirvana	Adenne	M. M. & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Peking Maru	Yamane	N. Y. Kaisha
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co
Wearside	Pick	J. Finlay & Co
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Lord Derby	Fellons	

VICTORIA DOCK.

City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Chassaa	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Cannizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Dumra	Hadleson	M. M. & Co
Freiente's	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Montebello	Mortolo	R. Baldovind.
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Wakasa Maru	Itsumo	N. Y. K. & Co
Jelunga	Lewes	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sitarmati	524	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co.
Bahaduri	829	Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co. Ld.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon		Bessu	
Anona		Lazzelie	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi		Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Arankola		Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Aviemoor		Williams	Jeewandas & Co
Budrie		Evans	T. M. & Co
Caithness		Rideland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia		Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Coconada		Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Flor di Dia		Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Glenelg		Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope		Harding	
India		Talbot	P. & O. Co
Jeddah		Tomel	
Kafue		Lerlie	
Meteor		Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn		Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Ocean		Christiansen	Bombay Co
Oriental		Valentine	P. & O. Co
Querimba		Bumber	M. M. & Co
Rahmani		Cusack	T. M. & Co
Sanctoria		Wora	Andrew Yule
Sandon Hall		Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
Shewedagon		Cresgh	I. B. P. Co
St. Michael		Mc. Curdy	M. M. S
Taiyabi		Cottrell	R. M. S. & Co
Umballa		Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria		Kilton	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 38 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 120 bales wool, H. S. J. Mohomed; 42 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 91 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 222 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 50 bales cotton fly, 250 bales cotton pickings, S. Byramjee; 150 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 210 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 960 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.; 313 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 12 bales wool, J. Karra; 25 bales wool, K. Mooljee; 330 bales cotton fly, 300 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 5 casks chutney, Framjee Nowroji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 105 cwts. mustard seed, M. Somjee.

FOR LONDON.

India (s) 48 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 33 bales cow hides, 91 bales sheep and goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 bales animal hair, J. M. Rahimtoola; 10 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 10 cwts. fishmaws, E. Mohomed; 200 cwts. buffalo horns, V. Esmail and Co.; 387 cwts. mica, Tullockchand and Shapoorji.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 16,016 cwts. linseed, 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Khimjee.

Euphorbia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 615 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 975 cwts. myrabolums, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 16,000 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Khimjee; 14,014 cwts. linseed, 5,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 12,820 cwts. cotton seed, 2,000 cwts. linseed, 7,920 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Euphorbia (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 15 bales cotton, 1,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Peking Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Peking Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Peking Maru (s) 31 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Colombo Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru (s) 414 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Nubia (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 343 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Quirimba from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—121,830 bags rice, 2,950 cases candles, 500 cases p. wax, 73 bundles o. mats, 26 bundles shooks, 3 bundles hoops, 10 cases bacon, 78,602 pieces 10,223 bundles teak scantlings, 3,210 pieces teak planks, 1,836 pieces teak squares, 1,118 pieces teak posts.

S. S. Lord Derby from New Castle, Agents Robert.—100 tons fodder, 500 tons coal, 2,360 cases meats.

S. S. Badrie from Aden, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—32 bundles fishfins, 51 bundles dry fish, 2 bundles gum, 5 packages googar, 6 bags coffee.

S. S. Sanctoria from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,739 tons coal.

S. S. Aviemoor from Calcutta, Agents Tricomjee Jivandass and Co.—1 box glasses for wax candles, 5,800 tons coal, 1 box rubber.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The following casualties are reported :—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. Owen, Welsh Regiment.
Captain R. Parkenham, Munsters.
Captain N. W. Baynes, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. E. Beauchamp, Coldstreams.
Captain G. B. Bosanquet, Gloucesters.
Lieut. E. J. Byrne, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R. Danckwerts, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Ellis, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. D. Fergusson, Camerons.
Captain G. N. Ford, London Scottish.
Captain H. G. C. Fowler, South Wales Borderers.
Captain H. Frisby, Hampshires.
Captain G. W. Hay, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Kennedy, Eighth Hussars.
Captain W. Pritchett, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. Ridewood, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. Stainton, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Lieut. S. Batty-Smith, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Bradley, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. A. S. James, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. C. F. L. Templer, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. Crumewing, Camerons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. L. Coleridge, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Graham, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. King, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. J. H. McNeile, Coldstreams.
Lieut. O. Pemberton, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. B. Tollemache, Coldstreams.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The following are the names of officers in the thirty-sixth casualty list from France and Belgium :—

KILLED.

Captain C. D. W. Bamberger R.E., 1st Sappers and Miners.
Captain G. A. G. Shepherd, 46th Punjabis.
Captain R. C. Gilchrist, 59th Rifles.
Captain H. N. Lee, 57th Rifles.
Lieut. J. C. Atkinson, 57th Rifles.
Lieut. W. A. McBruce, 57th Rifles.
Subadar Adam Khan, 127th Baluchis.
Captain H. I. Money, 1-1st Gurkhas.
Captain T. C. Burke, 1-1st Gurkhas.
Lieut. L. B. Rundall, 1-1st Gurkhas.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major S. Bliss, 1-1st Gurkhas.
Captain G. L. C. Cavendish, (previously reported wounded), 97th Infantry.
Major J. A. Y. Cheyne, 15th Lancers.
Captain J. D. Scale (severely), 87th Punjabis.
Jemadar Imanadar, 127th Baluchis.
Jemadar Nawab Khan, 129th Baluchis.
Captain M. T. Cramer Roberts, 1-4th Gurkhas.

The following are the names of officers in the fifth list of casualties from British East Africa.

KILLED.

Subadar Sher Bas (died of disease), 29th Punjabis.
Volunteer Humphrey (fever), Bombay Maxim Gun Detachment.

WOUNDED.

Captain Achhra Singh, 32nd Infantry.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CALCUTTA AND RANGOON SPORTSMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The "Englishman" says :—"The casualty list issued in London on Boxing Day has a pathetic interest to golfers in India. Amongst the killed is Lieut. C. M. Pitts-Tucker, of the Highland Light Infantry, who this time last year was playing Mr. Whigham in the final of the Amateur Golf Championship at Tollygunge.

The news of the death in action of Major F. I. Day will be received with genuine interest in Calcutta, and the keenest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Day and her two children. Major Day came to Calcutta in 1906, and became extremely popular as Adjutant of the 1st C. V. R., "A" Battalion, whose efficiency he raised considerably.

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

Lieut. J. F. O'Brien, Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action in Belgium as reported by Reuter, took active interest in sport while in Rangoon, particularly in Hockey in which he captained the Munster side.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Lieutenant A. A. M. Charles, 97th Battory, R.H.A., who has been killed in action is well remembered in Madras as a fearless and dashing rider and bold sportsman, who with Captain Y. Rogers did much to help to the success of those Gymkhana meetings which were such a pleasant feature at St. Thomas Mount last year.

RECRUITING IN ARCTIC CIRCLE

A recent publication which at the present moment is of special interest is the translation of Dr. Nansen's "Through Siberia, the Land of the Future." Here, for instance, is a paragraph describing an experience of the famous Arctic explorer high up in Siberia on the edge of the mysterious tundra, in the village of Dudinka :

As we were sitting in the house Vostrotin (Dr Nansen's Russian travelling companion) told us of his experience here thirteen years ago. He was going up the Yenisei from the estuary, and met policemen further down who were going round to tell the fishermen that those who were still on the roster as soldiers would have to go at once to Yeniseisk, as there was a mobilisation. Vostfotin could not find out the reason for this mobilisation; the policeman did not know that, and he could not imagine with whom Russia was at war. When he got as far as the Kurelka River he was told that the Czar was at war with seven other Czars, and that things were going well with "our Czar." Who these seven Czars were, nobody could explain; but they were Angeleska and Franeska and a few more. And the mystery was only explained when the traveller arrived at Yeniseisk, where he heard of the Boxer rising in China that had led to armed intervention by the Powers.

FAMOUS REGIMENT'S GREAT STAND.

HEMMED IN BY THE GERMANS.

News has come to hand of serious losses to the Queen's (Royal West Survey) Regiment. The Queen's Regiment has a brilliant history of 250 years and is the only regiment in the service which has a naval crown susperscribed on its colours.

For nearly three months the 1st Battalion has been fighting in Belgium and France. On October 29, it occupied a line of trenches in a farm, and pluckily maintained the position for two days in the face of heavy artillery fire and infantry attempts to drive them out. But on the morning of October 31, the Germans delivered a violent attack along the front in overwhelming force. The Queen's, with the spirit of old, clung tenaciously to their position. The attack, however, proved too strong for the regiments supporting them on both flanks and these were compelled to retire.

The enemy apparently pierced the line on either side of the Queen's who were isolated and surrounded. The Germans turned their machine guns on to the battalion and their position quickly became hopeless. Many were killed and wounded and the majority of the remainder fell into the hands of the enemy. In the two days the Queen's were holding the position they lost 624 officers and men, and afterwards the battalion mustered only three officers and 198 men—less than two companies.

The 2nd Battalion of the regiment, which returned from South Africa, has been in the thick of the fight for two months. It has suffered almost to the same extent as the sister battalion, only 200 officers and men being left. The losses were sustained in two brilliant bayonet charges south-west of Ypres.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 180—2.

BOMBAY ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT

FINALS TO-NIGHT.

ALL THE CHAMPIONS WILL COMPETE.

BAND OF THE HANTS REGIMENT.

By kind permission of Col. L. Parke and officers.

— WELLINGTON MEWS. —

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE.

TREACHER'S SALE

FINISHES ON DECEMBER 31ST.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE

TO ENABLE US

TO CLEAR OUT OUR PRESENT STOCK

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FRESH SHIPMENTS OF GOODS

EXPECTED NEXT MONTH.

A HANDSOME DESK DIARY WILL BE GIVEN TO EVERY PURCHASER OF GOODS VALUE Rs. 10.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Boxing Tournament, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

New Year's Eve, Bank Holiday.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting, First Race, 3-15 p.m.
Ex-Soldiers' Society of India and Burma, Bombay Branch, Dance at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

New Year's Day.
Proclamation Parade.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

Bombay Races: Fourth Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel, P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

December 30.

1031. Mobilization.—Companies are detailed for duty as follows:—
"F" Company, from Friday night, January, 1st, to Wednesday morning, January 6th.
"A," "B" and "E" Companies, from Wednesday, January 6th to Wednesday, January 13th.
O. C. Companies will detail 10 N.-C. Os. and 54 men to parade at Headquarters daily at 5-30 p.m., during their tour of duty.
Dress.—Drill order with helmets, havresacks and watter-bottles.
The Clothing Store will be open for issue of clothing to Companies, as follows:—
"A," "B" and "E" Companies, Monday, January 4th, from 5-30 to 7 p.m.
Kit-will only be issued at the above hours.
Mobilization Kit.—Men detained for duty must bring mobilization kit in accordance with Corps Standing Orders.
Rations.—All men detained for Guard duty must bring their own food for the night. Tea will be provided in the morning, and men will receive compensation in lieu of rations.
Company Office.—All Company Office work will be carried out in the Tents erected at Headquarters for this purpose.
Guards.—"C" and "D" Companies will furnish the guards on Wednesday and Thursday nights, December 30th and 31st, "F" Company's tour of duty will commence on Friday night January 1st.
1045. Parades.—Parades for the week:—
Thursday.—Officers' parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m., with Belts and Swords. Dress.—Mufti.
The Battalion will parade to-day, Wednesday, 30th December, and Friday, 1st January, less "C," "D" and Cadet Companies at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
1046. Musketry.—The Range at Chat Kopar, is allotted as follows:—
Sunday, January 3rd.—"E" Company Class Firing.
Monday, January 4th, to Saturday, January 9th.—"D" Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
All N.-C. Officers of "C" Company will parade at Headquarters to-day, Wednesday 30th Instant at 4-45 p.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.
March—"At the King's Court" .....Sousa.
Overture—"Hungarian" .....Keler Bela.
Valse—"Puppchen" .....Gilbert.
Selection—"The Bohemian Girl" .....Balfe.
Idyl—"Softly Unawares" .....Lincke.
Melodies from—"The Sunshine Girl" ...Rubens.
Twostep—The Robert E. Lee .....Pether.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of Music at Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (S. T.)
March.—La Mattchiche" .....Ch. Borel-Clare.
Serenade.—Moonlight. .....Noil Noret.
Selection.—Our Miss Gibbs. ...Lionel Monckton
Valse.—"Miramar. ..... R. Sontini.
Intermezzo.—On the Road to Moscow. .....Paul De Loetz.
Selection.—Pantomime Plume ...Henry S. Pether.
Valse.—The Barcarollo. ..... N. Retford.
Two Step.—On the Mississippi. .....A. Fields.

NEXT ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Salsette, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday next.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held this evening at the Union Rooms at 7-15 p.m., (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.)

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS.

The American Government has issued instructions that any Americans intending to travel to Italy or Germany should have their passports visaed by Diplomatic or Consular Officers, and also that visas are advisable for other European countries.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Monday was 73, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 111 of 1912. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera, but one attack from plague was reported from Mahim. The case was imported from Poona.

S. S. CASTALIA.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia will sail from No. 6 Alexandra Dock this morning Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 7-30 a.m. sharp. List of passengers: Mrs. H. O'Sullivan, Mr. A. L. Rose, Mr. W. G. Koutouzow, Mr. P. Manusso.

FATAL BURNS.

A Parsi woman, named Shirinbai, aged about 23 years, residing at Khetwadi, was placing a lighted lamp in a bracket in the wall of her house about 6 p.m. on Monday, when the lamp slipped from her hands. She was burnt about the body, and subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

ANJUMAN-I ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the seven boys sent up from the Anjuman-i-Islam High School for the Matriculation Examination this year the following were successful:—Mohamed Saeed Mohamed Ismail Raiba, Shaikh Abdul Kadir Shaikh Umar Sadan and a Saikh Abdul Gafoor Mahomed Hannif. This gives a percentage of nearly 43, which campares satisfactorily with the general percentage of the University.

FIRE ALARM IN WATSON'S ANNEXE.

Shortly after 8-30 last night an alarm of fire was raised in Watson's Annexe when it was discovered that a chimney in the southern portion of the building was ablaze. The tenants were greatly alarmed and promptly commenced removing their goods and chattels. People from Pyrke's Hotel, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and elsewhere in the neighbourhood hurriedly repaired to the scene. The first to render assistance were a few Jack Tars and they set to work before the men of the Fire Brigade had arrived. The latter did not take many minutes to subdue the flames before any appreciable damage could be done.

"RAMOSI'S" LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Abdul Razak Shahdul, Police "ramosi" No. 137, with the theft of five electric switches, valued at Rs. 22-8-0, belonging to Messrs. King, King and Company.

The accused was trying to dispose of the switches at Null Bazaar on Saturday last, when he was arrested on suspicion by Police Sepoy No. 2150. It was subsequently found that the accused had stolen the switches from Messrs. King, King & Co's godown, where he was employed as a watchman. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF RINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Karparam Ganpat with the theft of three gold rings and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 410, belonging to Sardar Abdul Ahmed, a Jagirdar of Abottabad.

The Sardar arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago and was staying at the Punjab Amritsar Hotel. On the 23rd instant he went to pay a visit to a friend, and on his return to his room, found that his box had been broken open and that the property was missing. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered most of the missing property. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 12,384-2-0; Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Rs. 550-0-0; Sir Henry Proctor, Rs. 250-0-0; Messrs. Anthony Tabona & Sons, Rs. 100-0-0 A. C. Holmes Esq., R. N., Rs. 50-0-0; Lt.-Colonel J. G. Hojel, I.M.S., Rs. 50-0-0; Rs. 13,384-2-0.

Gifts in kind—Miss Greenhome. Two Mufflers, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Weldon. Books; Mrs. Kent. 3 pair long wristlets, 1 Muffler, 1 pair bedsocks; Miss Angel. 1 Pr. Sleeves, 2 pair mittens; The Proprietor Kaderbhoy Mahomedali, The Bombay High Class Boots and Shoes. 2 gross leather boot laces; A Parsee lady 6 pair kneecaps; Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Co. 10 Wooden cases; Messrs. Heatley and Gresham. 6 Wooden tin lined cases; The Diamond Printing Works. Wooden cases; Messrs. Hussonally Abdoolally. 6 blocks of paper, 6 packets of Notepaper, 1 envelopes; Mrs. Monchajee Kharagnat, 5 pair mittens; Mrs. Steel. A large cake; Mrs. L. Shaw. A large cake; Anon. 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. V. O. Meara. 7 pair bedsocks, 2 pair socks, 2 pair mittens; Mr. Colvile. Books; Miss Skeaf. 2 pair mitts, 2 pair wristlets, 2 balaclava helmets, and 1 House wife.

WAR FUND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Persian Amateur Dramatic Company gave a performance last night at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the War and Relief Fund. The piece staged on the occasion was the Urdu version of "Hamlet" and the large audience, which included a number of European ladies and gentlemen, had no difficuly in following it. The actors displayed considerable talent for amateurs and Mr. Merwan B. Irani especially, admirably played the hero of the piece, his impersonation of the Prince of Denmark being loudly applauded on several occasions.

GIFT FOR OUR SAILORS.

MAHARAJAH OF BALRAMPUR'S GENEROUS OFFER.

Lady Peirse is desirous of sending a box of New Year Comforts to H. M. S. Chatham and wishes to send 150 or more cakes (besides tobacco and cigarettes). Those kind enough to respond to this appeal are asked to send the cakes to the Admiral's House, by noon on Saturday, 2nd January. Cakes should weigh not less than 1 lb. and should be wrapped in greased paper.

The Maharajah of Balrampur has offered Rs. 1,000 per month for comforts to the sailors during the war, which offer has been gratefully accepted by Lady Peirse on behalf of the Naval Appeal Fund.

The following Railways have kindly consented to carry free by passenger train packages of gifts marked "Naval War Gifts" and addressed to Lady Peirse:—

Great Indian Peninsula; East Indian; Bengal Nagpur; Madras and Southern Mahratta; Nizam's Guaranteed State; Oudh and Rohilkhand and North Western.

In the case of the Madras and South Mahratta Railway it is stipulated that the person tendering the package should also furnish a certificate to the effect that the package contains Naval war gifts only.

Owing to great pressure of correspondence Lady Peirse will be much obliged if all letters sent to her connected with the Naval Fund have "Naval Appeal" written on top left hand corner of envelope.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The attendance was rather poor owing to its being a mid-week day, but the speculation was very brisk. Racing was very exciting in the cup and the Gunny Meah Cup, particularly the finishes were very exciting. His Excellency was present.

The following are details:—

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Garda's CHOBHAM, 8-10, Southall ... 1
Mr. Butlin's I. E. 7-13, Fitzgibbin 2
Mr. Galstaun's CONVENT GIRL, 7-5, Purtoo Singh 3

Also Ran:—Harene 9-12, Kilmarnock 9-5.

Betting:—Twos Kilmarnock, fours Harene and Chobham, threes Convent Girl and tens I. E.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 55 for winner, Rs. 27 and Rs. 41 for places.

The Race:—Convent Girl made play from Kilmarnock, Chobham and Harene with I. E. last. Reaching the straight Southall made his call on Chobham who soon forged ahead, but I. E. coming with a late run almost beat him, a head only separating the two, Convent Girl finishing a length off.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

LAWN PLATE. Division I.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA, 7-12, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. Heather's HOSPODAR, 8-5, Hardy ... 2
Mr. Nanjee's PANTOMINE, 9-3, Southall 3

Also Ran:—Smirk 9-0, Arkangelo 8-1.

Betting:—3 to 2 Smirk, fours Pantomine and Hospodar, sixes Arkangelo, tens the others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 89 for win, Rs. 32 and Rs. 30 for places.

The Race:—Smirk was left several lengths and extinguished all his chances. Arkangelo led, followed by Santa Barbara and Pantomine; then Hospodar who was shut in the rails. The last named improved his position and lost to Santa Barbara after a good race by a short head. ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15¼ secs.

LAWN PLATE. Division II.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's OREPESA, 9-6, Ferguson... 1
Mr. Garda's MEDDLING, 9-12, Southall ... 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BUNTY, 9-10, Brown 3

Also Ran:—Water Colour 9-4, Borgie 9-3, Midsand 9-1, Mahoney Boy 8-10, Mayfly 8-5, Pension 7-9.

Betting:—Evens Bunty, fives Orepesa, sevens Meddling, tens to twenties the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—Orepesa slipped the field at the start and never being headed won with ease by 2 lengths. There was a good fight for the second place which Meddling just managed to secure by a length.

Time:—1 min. 15¼ secs.

COOCH BEHAR CUP.—1¼ miles.

Mr. Goculdas's MATCHLOCK 8-3, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. De Soysa's VOLSLOANE, 8-8, Treoweth 2
Mr. Scott's CIDER, 9-3, Kuhn 3

Also Ran:—Bachelor's Wedding 10-5, Le Soleil 8-13, Jacamar 8-6, Royal Sim 8-3, Refresher 8-2, Cherrywood 8-1, Soultline 7-5, Wayward and Wild 7-4, Metamac 7-2.

Betting:—3 to 2 Bachelor's Wedding, tens Cider, Le Soleil and Refresher, twelves Jacamar, fifteens Volsloane, Refresher, Metamac, Wayward and Wild, fours Cherrywood, sevens Matchlock and Soultline.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 20 Rs. 133 and Rs. 24 for places.

The Race:—The start was absolutely level. Wayward and Wild and Soultline led from Cider, Le Soleil, Bachelor's Wedding and the rest bunched together close behind. In the straight it looked like a cavalry charge to close and compact where the leading horses. After a great race Matchlock won by a short head from Volsloane who coming with a well sustained run beat Cider by 1½ lengths for the second place Wayward and Wild was fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 7¾ secs.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Billimoria's HOPPNER, 7-11, Katkhasro 1
Mr. Norton's HOME BREW, 7-0, Melsom ... 2
Capt. Hilwiard's LAKUNE, 8-9, Bullock ... 3

Also Ran:—St. Andrews 7-2, Primrose 9-9, Fire Finch 9-2, Ros Comaing 9-9, Watch Tower 8-7, Widgiewa 8-6, Lumination 7-13, Nuncio 7-13, Corringer 6-13.

Betting:—6 to 4 Primrose Morn, fours Ros Comain, Lakme, eights Fire Finch, Watch Tower, Widgiewa, tens Hoppner, Lumination, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 218 for win, Rs. 53, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race:—Hoppner was the first to show out in front of the field with Home Brew second and they finished in the order with 1½ lengths between Widgiewa, a length of third. Lumination and Ros Comain were left.

Time:—1 min. 1¾ secs.

GUNNY MEAH CUP.—Race Course.

Mr. Mullik's NAINI, 8-3, Kuhn 1
Mr. Gussy's SPRING DAISY, 9-2, Brown ... 2
Mr. Doustil's TARFOOT, 8-3, Hardy 3

Also Ran:—Sea Lad 9-10, The Flapper 8-9.

Betting:—Twos Oriflamme, fours Naini, sixes Tarfoot, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 87 for win, Rs. 22 and Rs. 26 for places.

The Race:—Oriflamme flashed out in front and led by half a furlong but was collared near the five furlongs' post. After a stirring race among the placed horses Naini won by one and a half length, one and a half length between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 1 sec.

TELEGRAPH CODES.

A Telegraph Notification says:—

With effect from the 1st January 1915, the use of the following commercial codes, *viz.*, the A. B. C., 5th edition, and Western Union Codes, will be permitted in inland telegrams, provided that either the sender or the addressee is at one of the following places, *viz.*, Delhi. Bombay Calcutta Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and Bhamo.

The use of the A. B. C. Code only will be permitted in the case of telegrams despatched from any place other than those mentioned above to Robat and Mergui or *vice versa*.

The above concession is subject to restrictions.

CALCUTTA MEN WITH THE COLOURS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

It is understood that Captain T. M. Munro, late of the Rivers Survey, Calcutta, has obtained a commission in the Navy, and was last heard of on active service at Scapa Flow. His brother, Captain E. B. Munro, I.M.S., is at the front in France, and his brother-in-law, Captain J. H. Horne, I.M.S., is with an Indian Regiment in Egypt.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE TOURNAMENT.

BAD DECISIONS.

The boxing last night, the second night of the Annual Bombay Boxing Tournament was good, but the decisions were not. On the first night we said that extra rounds were much too frequent, but last night they were even more so. In the first round of the Bantam-weights (Novices) Vol. Chaves won without a doubt; but an extra round was ordered, and Chaves refused to fight it. He was quite right to do so, for he was undoubtedly the winner, but of course it cost him the fight.

There were two other bouts in which extra rounds were ordered, and in one of them at least the final decision was a bad one. This was the semi-final of the Heavy weights in which Deputy-Inspector Melville, of the Bombay Police, and Gunner Holden, R. G. A., met. Granted that the first two rounds were even,—and we imagine that neither boxer would say there was very much in it,—the third round was Melville's, without the shadow of a doubt. A fourth round was ordered, and in this Melville had it all his own way. That he had won few round the ring had any doubt till the decision was given,—but the Referee said Holden had won. Melville subsequently offered to fight Holden at three, five, ten or twenty rounds for a stake, but it was stated that Holden was just getting over an attack of malaria and was not yet quite fit, but would be glad to fight at some other time.

In the other bout in which an extra round was ordered, one competitor refused to go on. This was the novice middle-weights, in which Bombr. Trentham, R. G. A., and Corpl. Ternal, B. V. R., met. Trentham said he would not box another round, and, walking across to his opponent, told him that he had won the bout all right!

The second half was rather a fiasco a great number of the bouts falling through Private Harris kept his reputation as Feather Weight Champion by knocking out Vol. Pearce, of the G. I. P. Railway in 56 seconds, and the other events do not call for special comment.

The details were as follows:—

BANTAMS (NOVICES).—1ST ROUND.

Vol. Chaves, B. V. R., v. Vol. Lennon, B. V. R.—Chaves had the advantage in height, weight, years and experience in boxing, and was all over his opponent in the first round. Lennon was plucky, however, and went at his man in great style when they met again. He was clearly beaten, but took his gruel well. An extra round was ordered though Chaves had undoubtedly won, and he refused to fight it, the result being that Lennon was declared the winner.

SEMI-FINAL.

H. Powell v. A. Tuffield.—Tuffield kept a very good guard, particularly on his face and neck, with the consequence that Powell, though he forced the fighting in the first round, got very few blows home. He did better in the next, and once or twice had Tuffield nearly beaten, but could not quite finish it. Both boys were done some time before the end of the third round, but Tuffield had rather the better of it, and was declared the winner.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (NOVICES).

Bombr. Trentham, R.G.A., v. Corpl. Ternal, B. V. R.—Trentham is a curious sort of boxer. He hits only for one place, and in the first two rounds got his blows home most times he struck, although never in the spot he hit for, or Ternal would probably have gone out. The latter was full of fight, and when it came to close quarters he inflicted a considerable amount of punishment. The third round saw Ternal sticking to it well, and when the inevitable extra round was ordered, Trentham refused to fight, and going across to his opponent said: "You won that, all right!" Ternal, was declared the winner.

Gunner Hannon v. Gunner Welch, both of the R. G. A.—They went at it with a will from the word "go," but Hannon was outclassed. He went down three times before the end of the third round, and though he got up the third time he could not go on and had to retire.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—SECOND ROUND.

Gunner Sparks, R. G. A. v. Seaman Cooper, H. M. S. Hardinge.—The first round was laughable. The seaman never tried to hit out,—he seemed to be afraid of being hit himself, and spent all his time guarding his features. The next round was as slow as the proverbial funeral, and neither man struck a decent blow. The finish of a farcical encounter came when Cooper fell down from the ropes without having been touched. Both men were disqualified for refusing to fight when ordered to do so by the referee.

SEMI-FINAL.

Gunner Holden, R. G. A., v. Dy. Inspr. Melville, Bombay Police.—They sparred carefully until the first round was fairly well advanced, when the Gunner, who was taller and had the advantage of a longer reach, complained that Melville was holding him. Thereafter both men warmed up, and give and take boxing took place until the end of the second round. The Gunner did a lot of leading, but Melville's defence was good, and there was little in it when they went to their corners. The third was Melville's round, but an extra one-minute round was ordered. Melville was all over his man in this "decider," but, such are the ways of judges, Holden was declared the winner.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (OPEN).—FINAL.

Vol. Pearce, G. I. P. Ry., v. Private Harris, 14th King's Hussars.—The rush and hit tactics with which Pearce had won the night before do not pay with a practised boxer like Harris, and Pearce was very cautious. Harris did a bit of rushing early on, got his opponent on the ropes when they had been going considerably less than a minute, and knocked him out. The total time they were fighting, from the start to the count-out was 56 secs.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (NOVICES).—FIRST ROUND.

Vol. Halliburn v. Pte. Vey, 7th Hants.—It was more of a wrestling than a boxing match, but the two boys stuck it out well, and provided a good deal of amusement.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (OPEN).—SEMI-FINAL.

Vol. Perry, B. V. R., v. Pte. Fisher, R. M. L. I.—Fisher was not in condition, and was no match for his more vigorous opponent. Fisher did have a little more of the game in the second round. Perry continued to show up well in the third, and was a good winner at the finish.

SCRATCHINGS.

Seaman Steward scratched to Vol. Kubes, and Bombr. Trentham to Dy. Inspector Melville in the semi-final of the Open Middleweights; Pte. Williams and Restall, who were to have boxed in the first round of the Novice Lightweights did not turn up; and Vol. La Touche, who was to have met Gunner Little in one semi-final of the Open Lightweights was also not present.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

HANDICAPS.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Forfeit 9-12, Bachelor's Knot 9-5, Lithosian 9-5, Ute 9-2, Lola 9-2, Seigneurie 8-4, Impecunious 8-1, Lady Douglas 8-0, Veera 8-0, Yvette 7-11, Molly S. 7-11, Starborn 7-6, Adelaide II 6-7.

THE HOLIDAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sparrow Hawk 9-7, Beyrut 9-2, Money Gold 9-2, Rozelmulook 8-9, Malster 8-8, Ace of Hearts 8-2, Hidalgo 8-0, Harry Johnson 7-7.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Valens 9-6, Maidania 9-5, Young Salanic 9-2, Minerva 9-2, Tulwar 9-0, Gafal 9-0, Adonis 8-12, Bhatty Chief 8-12, Burg 8-10, Best Chance 8-3, Serpent 8-1, Atta Allah 8-0, Ajmer 7-13, Good Gold 7-13, Alwar 7-8, Excelsior 7-7, Welcome 7-5, Newmarket 7-3, Last Chance 7-2.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Guinea Merchant 9-10, Mars 9-10, Beethoven 9-5, Lot 9-0, Mutar 8-5, Makbul 8-5, Rising Dawn 8-4, Khedavi Miseer 8-2, King Mac 8-2, Burges 8-0, Lotus 8-0, Shanghai 7-12, Faleh Khan 7-10, Nayel Pasha 7-8, Heliograph 7-8, Sir Peter 7-8, Shimran 7-8, Red Flag 7-6, Alman 6-0, Luxulyan 6-0.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Baloz 10-12, Malster 9-7, Zoolphokarr 9-3, Maasal 9-3, Ace of Hearts 9-0, Hidalgo 8-13, Tofic Pasha 8-12, Bravo 8-9, Bahlool 8-3, Raspberry 8-1, Guinea Mohur 8-0, Nainava 7-7, Dhaidan 7-1, Durban 7-0, Advocate 7-0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. yesterday.

HORSES LEFT IN AFTER DECLARATION OF FORFEITS.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Forfeit 9-12; Bachelor's Knot 9-5; Lithosian 9-5; Ute 9-2; Lola 9-2; Seigneurie 8-4; Impecunious 8-1; Lady Douglas 8-0.

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AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Guinea Merchant 9-10; Beethoven 9-5; Lot 9-0; Mutar 8-5; Makbul 8-5; Khedavi Miseer 8-2; King Mac 8-2; Burges 8-0; Shanghai 7-12; Faleh Khan 7-10; Nayel Pasha 7-8; Heliograph 7-8; Sir Peter 7-8; Shimran 7-8; Alman 6-0; Luxulyan 6-0.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).

Zoolphokarr 9-3; Maasal 9-3; Ace of Hearts 9-0; Tofic Pasha 8-12; Bravo 8-9; Bahlool 8-3; Raspberry 8-1; Guinea Mohur 8-0; Nainava 7-7; Dhaidan 7-1.

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lotus, Aye Aye Sir, Shatra, Engine, Ruby Fish, Matador, Arabian Consul, Meteor, Mulberry and Khailan.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

MESSAGE OF LOYALTY TO THE THRONE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Theosophical Society in India in Convention assembled yesterday passed a resolution to be conveyed to the Viceroy to the effect as follows:—"Indian Theosophists in annual Convention assembled pray your Excellency to convey to the foot of the Throne their devoted loyalty and ask you to accept their profound and respectful sympathy for the loss your Excellency has sustained in the Emperor's service."

INDIAN CHRISTIANS IN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Conference of Indian Christians continued its sitting to-day at Bishop's College. The Bishop of Calcutta presided during the morning session. A committee was appointed to inquire and report on the difficulties experienced in the working of the Marriage and Divorce Acts and with regard to laws relating to guardianship, minority and succession.

Resolutions were carried urging Government to allow Christians to be nominated for Government appointments, to recognise them when making nominations to the Imperial Legislative Council and other administrative bodies.

LONDON LETTER.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE.

STOCK EXCHANGE RE-OPENING.

GERMAN AND BRITISH WAR LOANS.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

The re-opening of the London Stock Exchange, which, since the following letter was written has been fixed for January 4th, is dealt with by our London correspondent, who also compares the German and British war loans. He points out that the German appeal was for two hundred and fifty millions of which two hundred and twenty-three millions was subscribed. The rate of interest for the German loan was five and a half per cent; while the British loan of three hundred and fifty millions was over-subscribed, although it carries interest at one and a half per cent. less.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Those journals that have been promising an early opening of our Stock Exchange have proved rather "previous" in their prophecies. As I have before pointed out there never was any likelihood of business being resumed in the "House" until the New Year; and we are so near the close of 1914 that it is now certain that nothing will be done before January; nor must we rely on the doors being open even then. In the meanwhile a good deal of discussion continues with regard to the position of certain members of German birth. Until about a year ago Germans in England who became naturalised for business purposes were not recognised as Frenchmen by their own Government, so that while they received every benefit that an English-born subject possessed in England, they also had all the privileges of a German when in the Empire of the Kaiser. There is a story in the City,—and its veracity is vouched for by responsible parties,—that a German who had been naturalised for the purpose of becoming a member of the London Stock Exchange, has been recognised in France as a prisoner of war by a fellow member of the "House," who was a territorial officer. Nobody wishes to be unreasonable, but it should be quite simple for the Stock Exchange Committee to assure themselves that all members of our Stock Exchange if Germans by birth are not only resident in Great Britain at the present time, but have definitely thrown over their German nationality.

THE CASE OF BARON SCHROEDER.

This reminds me that a great deal of fuss has been made over the case of Baron Schroeder. No doubt news of it duly reached you, but that your readers, like the public at Home, have been unduly fogged by the complicated presentation of what was a simple matter. Nor are those who advised Mr. Lloyd George free from blame; for the statement put into the Chancellor's hands for presentation to Parliament was unnecessarily involved. When war broke out and the Government was faced with a crisis in the city, certain steps had to be taken with regard to the bills drawn on leading English finance houses in order that the credit of the world's greatest money centre should not suffer unduly. The house of Schroeder, whose reputation is above reproach, was involved to the extent of about twenty millions. Although the firm had been English for upward of a hundred years, it so happened that the Schroeder interest had descended to a relative who was of German nationality. It was found convenient for temporary purposes to naturalise this gentleman, But it must be remembered that it was purely a business arrangement, and that Baron Schroeder is only one of many gentlemen who control the fortunes of the house; so that the nervous need not have misgivings.

GERMANY'S LOAN AND ARROGANCE.

If one is inclined to criticise the business methods of the German Government and laugh at its pretentious pronouncements, the blame does not rest with us. At the commencement of the war, Germany launched a loan, while the British Government has just done likewise. With the great responsibilites both countries have on their shoulders, it might have been thought that a quiet businesslike tone would have been maintained in carrying out those financial arrangements of unprecedented magnitude. The German appeal was for two hundred and fifty millions; and of this two hundred and twenty-three millions was subscribed. The rate of interest is five and a half per cent. Germany had no reason to be ashamed of the result, and the fact that by the end of last week one hundred and eighty-eight millions had been actually paid up justified equanimity on the part of German bankers.

But dignity and restraint, to say nothing of good manners, seem totally foreign to the Germans at the present time. The director of the Deutsch Bank in Berlin seized the occasion to launch forth an exaggerated eulogy of this financial transaction. Not satisfied with self-laudation the distinguished German financier has, metaphorically speaking, held and rattled the bag containing the subscriptions in one hand, while he

(Continued on page 8.)

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Principals:—D. M. JALL,
F. H. DASTUR, B.A., LL.B.

THE INDIAN ZADKIEL FROM CALCUTTA.

India's Great Astrologer.

T. P. JOTYSHI, the Indian Zadkiel, is now on a short visit to Bombay and may be consulted any day at the Hindu Lodge, Pattani Building, Princess Street.

The Indian Zadkiel enjoys the unique honour of holding testimonials from His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and His Excellency the Viceroy.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, December, 30, 1914.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

Currency administration in India has been for some years past the subject of a lively interest, the causes of which began with the closure of the mints in 1893, following with the Report of the Fowler Committee, and the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. The controversy on the subject was revived in an acute form in 1907-8 when the great financial crisis in New York became the "storm centre" and so greatly exercised those engaged in foreign trade in this country and the Indian Government. If interest had somewhat ebbed, after the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve, this crisis revived it in a higher degree than ever, and it has since been a perennial theme on which currency doctrinaires of various shades of opinion have expatiated at inordinate length. In 1911 began the animated controversies in which Mr. Webb, as the standard bearer in the van of the advocates of a gold standard, played a leading part. Finally, we had the appointment of the Chamberlain Currency Commission in February, 1913. The Report of that Commission placed the gold advocates *hors de combat* and interest in currency problems has receded into comparative obscurity; and when it emerges the whole situation will have been materially changed by the effects of the war. Economists throughout the world, including those whose exclusive study is currency, will have to take into consideration the aftermath of the war as far as the yellow metal is concerned, and pronounce their opinion as to its future prospects for the gold using countries; and the advocates of gold in India will be wise in their generation if they wait for the pronouncement of the economic philosophers before they again rush with their tattered standards to battle with the Indian Government.

Such being the circumstances, one turns with interest to the Report of the Currency Administration of last year, just published, under the signature of Mr. Howard, the new Secretary or Controller of Currency. Following on the Report of the recent Commission, however, it is not a very informing or interesting State paper. But apart from that exceptional circumstance it is disappointing for two reasons. In the first place, Mr. Howard has, unnecessarily roamed over the already trodden ground of India's last year's agricultural conditions and foreign trade and the problem of the balance of trade on which opinions must still differ. All these have been discussed in the admirable and comprehensive review of that trade by Mr. Shirras, the new Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. Hence this half of the Report is uncalled for and of no interest to those who want to learn the outstanding features of the year under report, as to the statics and dynamics of our transition currency. For in reality currency at present is in a transition state. So much so that a variety of provincial Reports issued on the subject are to a large extent of a purely academic character. No sound and unchallengeable inferences can be deduced from the statistical facts. The inferences are purely conjectures. They have not been tested by the analytical critic, and even he must wait to use the facts revealed till the transition stage is passed and Indian currency stands on a sound and stable basis. Half of the Report therefore might have been omitted and the rest might have been fairly compressed in half-a-dozen pages and made really interesting and instructive by a reference in logical sequence to the salient features of the currency in 1913-14. The balance of the Report on currency proper is something like a sack of chaff, with an ounce of golden grain. We could wish that future Reports could be drafted on entirely different lines and confined to currency proper, and not allowed to wander at large, as in this Report, into regions properly belonging to Mr. Shirras's department. A simple narrative of the salient facts of currency progress, written in an interesting and popular style, is all that is wanted. It can be written in six or eight pages as a maximum; while the Controller may have to his heart's content any number of statistical tables, which would be afterwards embodied in a permanent form in the annual blue-books. Heads of departments should understand that their respective Reports are published for popular information and instruction. It is essential that they be given in a concentrated but attractive form. This is the one qualification lamentably wanting in almost all Imperial and Provincial Reports. These authorities must learn to popularise every important branch of their administration. Their broad canvas should have a well thought-out perspective, with a sense of harmonious proportion.

Having said so much, we can present to the reader the few grains garnered from the desert of currency, now under the direction of Mr. Howard. Though Council Bills do not form part proper, we may inform the reader that in 1913-14 the bills sold amounted to 31.2 million pounds against 25.7 million pounds in the preceding year. There was a great outcry against the excessive issue of these paper kites by the Secretary of State. But as this subject has been greatly animadverted upon, and as the Currency Commission have already deprecated such excessive issues beyond those legitimately required for Home charges, and not for the convenience of the foreign traders, who can have their own machinery to accommodate themselves, we need not offer any further remark under this head. Neither is it necessary to refer again to the inflation of the cash balances. A point worth knowing is that silver was coined during the year to the extent of 10.19 crore rupees, the purchasing price of silver being 23½d. per ounce. From 1835 to 1913 they have coined in all rupees valued at 500 crores. The annual average during the 70 years would give 7 crores and a little over. The total amount of currency notes in active circulation in 1913-14 was 49.97 crores. Remembering that in 1899-1900, it was only 22.10 crores, here is a remarkable growth of 27.87 crores or more than double in fourteen years, equivalent to 120 per cent. and over! That, indeed, is a most satisfactory progress in fourteen years and will harmonise with the growing inland and foreign trade, and it would be idle to assert that in this respect the Government has been at all neglectful. Looking into the character of the different denominations of notes it seems that in the year under review those of a hundred rupees had the largest circulation, say, 35 per cent., while those of ten rupees had 34.9. The third in order were one thousand rupee notes having a percentage of 18.2. The fact clearly shows the immense popularity of the ten and hundred rupee notes. It may be presumed that these will in future be maintained and more than maintain their hold on the people, the first among the masses, and the second among the traders. Another interesting fact may be recorded. The most popular note in Calcutta is the ten rupee note; in Bombay the thousand and in Cawnpore and Lahore the hundred rupee note. The ten rupee note is also popular in Bombay, as well as Calcutta, but not to the extent of 48 per cent. It is only 21 per cent. The hundred rupee note is also in circulation, but only 23 per cent. against 38 of Cawnpore and 36 of Lahore. Karachi boasts of 39 per cent. of ten rupee note circulation besides 25 of a thousand. Madras has 74 per cent. circulation of hundred rupee notes. Rangoon and Madras divide between them the honours of hundred rupee note circulation to a large extent. If we take the life of notes we find that the ten rupee note goes back to the Currency Office in the largest number. Next come those of five and thereafter those of fifty. Lastly, the profit on silver coinage was three crores of rupees and went to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve which stood at 25.53 million pounds. The gross receipts of the Department including interest on investments, came to 47 lakhs, and the expenditure to 29 lakhs.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Day by day, as more and more information comes to light, we begin to see in a clearer atmosphere the sordid drama of the Bhosphorus and get a better insight into the parts that were allotted to each of the dramatis personae who precipitated the Ottoman Empire towards Nemesis. There has been a tendency in many quarters to find fault with British diplomacy and to suggest that Sir Edward Grey's lieutenant at the Porte was not of a calibre sufficient to warrant his directing the Embassy at Constantinople. But that eminent authority on affairs diplomatic, Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the "Contemporary Review" gives us another side of the stalwart endeavours made by Sir Louis Mallet, primarily, to keep the peace and, when that had departed beyond the horizon of possibility, to temporize in such a manner that we and our Allies would have enough time to prepare for the oncoming attack. That by his astute statesmanship, and the use of his vast influence over various members of the Ottoman Cabinet, Sir Louis delayed war for nearly two months is now a well recognised fact and in what has been perhaps our last Ambassador to an Imperial Turkey, we see a worthy successor of the "Great Elchi" and Sir William White. It is also apparent from all the data now available that Enver Pasha, flattered and fooled by the "Neue Freie Presse" as an Oriental "Siegfried" had determined on war as soon as the British ultimatum was presented to the Ballplatz and the Wilhelmstrasse. Our envoy at The Porte was made fully aware of this when he arrived at his post some two and a half months after, and his dispatch to the Foreign Secretary shows that he took the greatest care in not offering to the Turks the faintest reason for any hostile demonstration and, under the greatest provocation, maintained in his relations with the Grand Vizier the utmost affability. In the former alone one seems to see the only gentleman in the Turkish Government, and that his Highness acted throughout with a soul of honour is testified to both by Sir Louis Mallet and the facts of the case. Dr. Dillon tells us that the Grand Vizier has been wont to regard his colleagues as the utmost "riff-raff," whilst they, on their part, have absolutely ignored him, and though he held a position similar to that of the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin it is obvious that he had no *de facto* power. It is interesting to recall that the Grand Vizier, Prince Said Halim, is a cousin of the ex-Khedive and that, all through the crisis, he remained strictly neutral if not inclined to be pro-British. But in spite of what is commonly supposed to be the case the pivot on whom the situation revolved was not Enver but Talaat Bey, the ambitious Minister of the Interior. This individual, whose career recalls those of many of the mushroom officials of the Reign of Terror, began life as a schoolmaster and then, passing through a phase of intellectual anarchy, preceding the Revolution, suddenly sprang into prominence by raising money from the Ottoman Régie, to the tune of four million pounds sterling for the purpose of recapturing Adrianople. Since the scheme succeeded, Talaat Bey became, as the French say, *en teté* and in the frenzy of his military colleague's pan-Germanism, began to evolve those dangerous dreams, common to Ottoman statesmen of all times, of setting out on Imperial adventures, at any cost, moral or material. This mushroom-diplomat, who was known on the Bhosphorus for his complete ignorance of geography, to the extent that he does not know the exact situation of the foremost States of Europe, was held in check by the cleverest head of all, the Jewish Minister of Finance,—Djavid Bey. This Minister who resigned when the Fleet set out for the Black Sea, practically cut the ship of State from her moorings, and hence forward the Ottoman Empire's destinies were confined to men as reckless as they were ignorant, who, in order to satisfy an impossible ambition openly fooled the populace by appealing to the ethics of a creed, which they have long ceased to follow.

Notes of the Day

German Heavy Artillery.

Though a great deal of notoriety has recently been given to the German heavy ordnance, it is not generally known that big guns are very rarely used owing to some all-important facts regarding their durability and costliness. The much advertised 42 centimetre gun, which fires a projectile weighing about 1,500 lbs., can at the most fire but six rounds per hour at a cost of £1,200 per round. After the first ten rounds the destructive value of the gun is diminished almost by half, and at the twenty-fifth round the weapon has practically lost all usefulness and is a danger to those who manipulate it. For, with this ordnance, the mechanism is so delicate and the recoil so heavy that it is very soon put out of order. The bore itself can be re-rifled but even then the weapon will never acquire its pristine accuracy and must be replaced.

The Union and German S.-W. Africa.

The Union Government of South Africa has set out upon her self-appointed mission of wresting the German South-West Africa Protectorate from its present possessors. The task will be by no means easy, for, primarily, the enemy has a force of about 10,000 Regulars with machine and field service guns, besides a military police and a camel corps of 500 men. Moreover, such is the topography of the country that the enemy will have at their disposal a large number of points of great natural strength as well as a strategic railway. Apropos of the latter it is ironical to note that this railway was built not so much for the defence of the Protectorate, as for the invasion of the Union. The tables are turned to-day and those who have marked the patriotic energy of General Botha plus his undoubted ability, can have no doubt that before long another German colony will have been lost to the great over-seas dominion of which the Kaiser and the Pan-Germans dreamed.

War and Duty.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the redoubtable suffragist, at a recent meeting organised by the Women's Social and Political Union, lectured on the subject of "The Country in Danger," when she appealed to all women of the United Kingdom to do their duty. She observed that women as well as men have their opinions about the rights and wrongs of a war to settle international disputes but once the sword was unsheathed all differences must be set aside, and it was the duty of men to play their parts like men, and of women to assist them to do so. She declared, amid laughter, that women were called the weaker sex,—no doubt her audience had in mind her prowess in the pre-war period when she fought the authorities with hammer and tongs,—and they were perforce obliged to follow that rule, and asked the stronger sex to protect the women, their hearths, and their country, by joining the Army in large numbers. She had also a tilt at Mr. Bernard Shaw,—and it should be remembered that suffragists had no stouter champion than G.B.S.,—on account of his recent pamphlet on the war criticising the Government. She was very sarcastic about his attitude, and, to quote her said:—

During the last few days I have been thanking God I was not a superior person, and that I had not a facile pen or a great sense of saturnine humour so that I must indulge in something paralled to Nero's fiddling while Rome burned. I cannot find words strong enough to condemn the people who at this moment are haggling with imperfect knowledge over diplomacy and what led to the war, and who is to blame for it. I will tell you who is to blame if things are not as they ought to be. It is you enfranchised men. It is the Bernard Shaws and all the rest of them.

The "Shirt-sleeve" General.

Mr. Cecil Chisholm in his book "Sir John French: An Authentic Biography" recently issued, has a number of stories to tell about that General's simplicity both in his dress and manners. The book throws a flood of light on many obscure points in the great General's life, and is a record of events up to the most recent times. In the South African War, General French as everyone knows, played a very prominent part as a cavalry leader, and he came out of it with his reputation very much enhanced. On account of his fondness for walking about the camp in his shirt sleeves, he was dubbed the "Shirt-sleeve General." One day a correspondent came to the camp and seeing a soldier sitting on a bundle of hay smoking a dilapidated looking old briar pipe, asked where the General was. "The old man is somewhere about," coolly replied the soldier. "Well, just hold my horse while I go and search for him." "Certainly, sir," and the smoker rose obediently and took the bridle. "Can you tell me where the General is?" inquired the correspondent of a staff officer further down the line. "General French? Oh, he's somewhere about. Why, there he is holding that horse's head!" And the officer pointed directly to the smoker, still tranquilly pulling at his pipe and holding the horse!

The Holy City of the Mongols.

The Buddhist world has suffered an irreparable loss in the reported destruction by fire of the famous palace of Mongolian Lamaism at Urga. The palace contained invaluable treasures of books, jewels and other sacred relics of Buddhism which had been accumulated there by the Grand Lamas since the time when the Mongol dynasty of Kublai Khan established itself at Urga, after its expulsion from China. The dynasty embraced Buddhism soon after the exodus and evolved an order of Lamas which is at present second only to the Tibetan order in point of sacredness. Urga is the holy city of the Mongols and the residence of the Grand Lama, who is known and venerated throughout the eastern Buddhist world as the "Living Buddha." The Dalai Lama of Tibet is, of course, the highest in the lamaist heirarchy, whilst the Tashi Lama comes second in order, and the Urga Lama third. The Grand Lama of Urga resides, or used to reside rather, in the palace in the sacred quarter on the western side of the town. There are two other quarters in the town, the Mongolian quarter, in which some 13,000 Buddhist monks live and the Chinese quarter which is some two miles from the Mongol quarter. This last quarter has been declining in importance since the declaration of independence by Mongolia and also, owing to the fact that the existing law prohibits Chinamen from bringing their wives and families into the town. The name Urga is Russian in origin the true Mongolian name for it being "Hurae" and the Chinese "K'ulun."

The Greatness of the Empire.

The "Daily Telegraph" has published a letter written to a friend in England by Mr. J. Doherty, a former Customs officer at Cowes, who is on active service in East Africa, accompanying the Royal Field Artillery as signaller of the 29th Punjabis. He says (writing presumably of this action) that they charged the enemy several times with the bayonet, clearing them off three successive ridges and capturing several prisoners He adds that "as soon as reinforcements come from India we are going to march right into German East Africa and take the country." In another passage he says:

In British East Africa the following races are to-day fighting side by side under the Union Jack—English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Sikhs, Punjabis, Somalies, Soudanese, Yaows, Mzandas, Nubians, Swahilis, Boers and many other African tribes. A terrible mix-up it seems, and to see them all march out together in their thousands you can't help thinking how great is the British Empire. An indescribable bond of brotherhood binds these strangely different races together, and the result is a great harmony.

Official and Personal.

Mr. H. N. Bolton C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, returns shortly to Peshawar as Deputy Commissioner and will be succeeded by Mr. J. I. Maffey.

"The Pioneer" understands that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, will complete his period for extra pension in February next and that rumours of his immediate retirement are not correct.

Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, is proceeding from Sanchi to Dhar and Manda, and will visit the caves of Ajanata from 20th to 26th January before returning to Sanchi.

The death took place on Monday of the wife of Maharaj-Kumar Hari Singh, heir to the Maharajah of Kashmir. The marriage had taken place only a short time ago.

MARRIAGE OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

QUIET CEREMONY AT MALABAR HILL.

The marriage of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott Chief Justice of Bombay, to Miss Gertrude Gwendoline Stuart, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart, M. P., D. L., took place at the Malabar Hill Church, Bombay, yesterday morning.

The ceremony was a very quiet one. The bride only arrived from England by the mail on Monday, and the marriage was, therefore, by special license. The Ven. Archdeacon Barham performed the ceremony, and two hymns were sung during the service—"Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us," and "O Perfect Love."

Only personal friends were invited, and those present in the church included Her Excellency Lady Peirse, Mrs. Hamer and Miss Pierse; The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb; Mrs. Claude Hill and Miss Hill; The Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor; The Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar; Sir Dinshah and Lady Petit; The Hon Mr. Justice and Mrs. J. J Heaton; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael; The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham; Mrs. M. R. Jardine; The Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson; Mr. N. W. Kemp; Dr. Miss Benson; Mr. Framroze A. Vakeel; The Rev. R. M. Gray and others.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at Mr. Justice Heaton's bungalow in Harkness Road.

Mr. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, has given his backing to an order issued by Commander Frank Evans, head of the Naval Training Station at Newport (R.I.), forbidding American naval apprentices singing. "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," on the ground that such singing is a violation of the Government's proclamation of neutrality.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

SANGUINARY TRENCH BATTLES.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN POLAND.

Fighting in Flanders has been of a most determined and sanguinary nature, recalling that of the hottest days in the great battle of Ypres six week ago.

"Eye-witness" supplies a few details of the severity of the trench fighting round Ypres, and gives a graphic description of fighting during a perfect hurricane of sleet and driving rain. Describing the dreary character of the country where fighting is in progress, he says, "There is nothing but trenches, ruins and mud."

A fierce gale has been raging in England and down the Channel, the hurricane having interrupted telegraphic communication with the Continent.

German attacks in central Poland have everywhere been repulsed with heavy loss, the enemy retreating precipitately. The Russians have taken 15,000 prisoners in a week's fighting southward of the Upper Vistula.

Germany has formally notified the United States that American Consuls in Belgium must be acceptable to the German military authorities, and that it is desirable some Consuls should be withdrawn.

Denying the report of the Russian cession of part of Sakhalien to Japan, it is stated that whatever assistance Japan may propose to give Russia, is the outcome of the Entente between the two countries.

SCINDIA'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

It is officially announced that his Majesty's Government has accepted the Maharajah Scindia's generous gift of a convalescent home for the wounded in East Africa.

COTTON FIRE AT GENOA.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A fire broke out in a cotton warf at Genoa to-day but was promptly extinguished. Two hundred bales from the steamer Firenze Maria C. and fifteen from the Giovanni G. were damaged by fire and two thousand bales slightly damaged by water.

REFUGEES FROM JAFFA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The American cruiser Tennessee has been accorded permission by the Turkish Government to convey five hundred refugees of various nationalities from Jaffa to Alexandria.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The French Ministry of War is the only Government Department remaining at Bordeaux. It will return to Paris on the seventh of January.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

HOTTEST DAYS OF YPRES RECALLED.

BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING DURING A HURRICANE.

COUNTRY A VERITABLE QUAGMIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

"Eyewitness" says that the fighting on the 21st December continued with determination. Our efforts were directed to lessening the small gap in our centre and the Germans were gradually driven back, but made a fresh effort in the afternoon.

Our men in the face of a severe three sided fire were compelled to retire from the village they were holding.

The British reinforced stormed a village, firmly establishing themselves in trenches. French troops co-operated and rendered very valuable assistance.

AN ALL-NIGHT BATTLE.

The next day after an all-night fight we advanced and seized a German line of trenches but, the position being too exposed, we retired to the original line and secured a firmer hold on the village. Fighting throughout took place over a veritable quagmire.

I NEMY'S ATTACK SPENT.

It was evident on the 23rd that the force of the enemy's attack was spent and they did not attempt any further advance, having suffered severe loss.

The action on the 24th was confined to mortars and hand-grenades, but the Belgian and French troops progressed at several points between the British forces and the sea.

A HURRICANE OF RAIN AND SLEET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Eye-witness further states that the fighting on the 21st took place during a perfect hurricane of driving rain and sleet. Night brought no cessation of the desperate struggle.

The enemy's searchlights and flares lit up the darkness. Friend and foe were fighting at such close quarters, and in such a maze of trenches running in all directions that it was impossible to distinguish the position of one from the other.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY REINFORCED.

Our trenches in the centre and on the left were more heavily shelled, while the area behind the front line was searched by hostile artillery, which it appears had been reinforced to some extent at one point. Our guns replied with considerable effect against the German working parties.

The French continue pressure north and south of us, achieving substantial gains.

A FRESH ATTACK.

A fresh attack in strength was developed by the Germans on the 22nd against two villages on our right and centre.

Our troops were driven back in one, but the line was re-established during the night.

Next day a thick mist militated against air reconnaissance. There was artillery action on the 24th, but nothing of importance on our front.

GERMAN UNITS MUCH REDUCED.

It would appear from the evidence of prisoners that the strength of many German units on our front is still much reduced. Some companies muster only 150 men and seldom more than one officer.

Notwithstanding that the weather is unfavourable for aviation, our aviators have made several reconnaissances in the past week.

AVIATOR'S PREDICAMENT.

In the last few days there have been three encounters in the air between British and German aeroplanes as the result of which a hostile machine in each case has been forced to go down the German lines.

On one occasion a bomb being dropped by a British aviator the missile caught in a string and remained suspended three or four feet below the aeroplane. There was no way of reaching the bomb and it was impossible to land, but finally the observer kicked a hole in the floor, hooked the string to his foot, and shook it till the bomb dropped.

A TALL STORY.

Two stories illustrate the spirit animating all ranks of the French Army. In one case a private carrying despatches inadvertently came upon a trench containing fifty Germans. He shouted "Surrender," and, thinking the Frenchman must be the leader of a considerable force, the Germans held up their hands. The Frenchman then called to his comrades in a neighbouring trench and all the Germans were made prisoners.

FAMOUS REGIMENT'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

The second story concerns a famous French regiment which has been fighting for some days and gaining a little ground daily till it had worked close up to the main trench of the enemy on its front. It was then the regiment's turn to be relieved, but all the officers and men requested permission to stay a day longer and have the glory of driving the enemy from the position.

"ABOMINATION AND DESOLATION."

The naturally dreary character of the country where fighting is in progress, is intensified by abominable weather and the rain of shells inflicted by the enemy. Much of this area, flat at all times, and marshy now, is almost impassable in places.

Some villages round Bethune have suffered heavily from shell fire. Factories and coal-fields are naturally deserted and it is difficult to imagine anything which more suggests abomination and desolation than this district seen through the fog and driving snow.

There is nothing but trenches, ruins and mud. Under actual conditions the construction of trenches is no easy matter. Clay is so tenacious that it will not leave the shovel which has to be constantly scraped, while in wetter places the soil is so liquid that parapets slide down in shapeless masses so soon as they are thrown up and the sides of the trenches continually cave in.

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.

HOTTEST FIGHTING SINCE YPRES.

INTERMITTENT CONNONADING ON THE AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

A communique says:—We continued to advance west of Lombartzyde and reached the foot of the dunes on which the enemy established a line of resistance.

We lost a section of the trenches south of Ypres near Hollebeke. In the Lens region near Carency we captured eight-hundred metres of the enemy's first line of trenches.

There has been intermittent cannonading on the Aisne and in Champagne. It has been especially intense in the districts of Rheims and Perthes, the enemy paying special attention to the positions we had captured.

We progressed slightly on he whole front on the heights of the Meuse.

The enemy bombarded the railway station of St. Die; railway service was not interrupted.

A German counter-attack north-east of Steinbach was repulsed.

A Boulogne message says that the number and condition of the wounded arriving in the hospitals attest to the fierceness of the recent fighting in Flanders.

Officers say that it equals that of the hottest days in the great battle of Ypres six weeks ago.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

CONSULS IN BELGIUM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Germany has formally notified the United States State Department that the American consuls in Belgium must be acceptable to the German military authorities and that it is desirable that some consuls should be withdrawn temporarily.

ACUTE DISTRESS IN BELGIUM.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

A banker who toured Belgium asked to be allowed to make an independent report to the Relief Commission. He says that the people are dying. Want of proper food is causing dysentery and kindred diseases. Thirty per cent. of the population are absolutely destitute.

He further says that Louvain, Malines, Lierre, Duffel, Vise and Tamines resemble Pompeii.

OFFICERS PROMOTED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

"The London Gazette", announces that temporary Brigadier-Generals Haking and F. C. Shaw have been promoted to be Major-Generals for distinguished conduct in the field.

TERRIFIC GALE IN ENGLAND.

HURRICANE IN THE CHANNEL.

HOUSES WRECKED; MANY INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The wettest December on record culminated yesterday evening in an exceedingly fierce gale and fall of snow. Three houses were wrecked at Clapham, one person being killed and three injured. Many casualties are reported from the country.

A terrible sea raged in the Channel and the hurricane has interrupted telegraphic communication between England and the Continent.

RAID ON CUXHAVEN.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

HARWICH, Dec. 29.

Further details of the raid on Cuxhaven show that the British destroyers made swift circling movements round the cruisers and frustrated submarine attacks. All torpedoes aimed at the British cruisers went wide, while air bombs fell harmlessly into water. One destroyer seemed to have bombs all round but was not touched. The naval authorities are now inclined to treat the Zeppelins lightly in view of the ease of their defeat. Had they remained they would have been destroyed by accurate British fire.

It is reported on the East Coast that a Parseval airship has been destroyed and that a number of Zeppelin sheds at Cuxhaven have also been destroyed. Previous experiences of German tendency to minimise the results of aeroplane raids give colour to these reports which originate from the participants in the raid.

EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Flight-Commander Hewlett is the son of the novelist, Mr. Maurice Hewlett.

The raid on Cuxhaven has caused great excitement and dismay in Germany; but the extent of the damage, which is believed to be great, is concealed.

The inefficiency of the German minefield is criticised.

Cuxhaven is the principal German naval airship base.

AIRCRAFT PRECAUTIONS.

WARNING TO CIVILIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The authorities call the attention of persons using the streets to the danger from fragments of shells and bullets from guns used against hostile aircraft attempting to raid London. Civilians are warned to keep under cover, preferably in basements on hearing the sound of firing.

AEROPLANE VISITS THAMES VALLEY.

GERMAN AVIATOR MISSING.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The German press reproduces British accounts of the raid by a German aviator in the Thames Valley, but does not mention his return, from which it is assumed that the aviator is missing.

THE CRUISER YORCK.

CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER COURT-MARTIALLED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A German paper states that the Captain and Commander of the cruiser Yorck, which was sunk by a mine, have been court-martialled and imprisoned in a fortress.

CAMPAIGN IN POLAND.

ENEMY'S PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 15,000 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.

A communiqué says:—German attacks in central Poland have everywhere been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, who are retreating precipitately.

In the Carpathians five-thousand were captured on the 26th instant. The Russians took fifteen thousand prisoners in a week's fighting southward of the upper Vistula.

The enemy's attempt to reinforce troops in the Carpathians has been frustrated.

FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

ENEMY'S DISORDEREY RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.

It is officially stated that no important engagement occurred on the 27th instant, between the lower Vistula and Pilitza rivers. Isolated German attacks were everywhere repulsed.

The Germans lost heavily especially during an abortive attack south-east of Skiernivice.

The enemy is acting on the defensive between Pilitza and the upper Vistula.

We stormed the village of Szitniki which the Austrians defended obstinately.

The enemy has definitely evacuated the left bank of the Nida.

Fighting on the front Opatovee-Bieiz, south of the upper Vistula continues to develop in our favour.

The enemy's retreat in the region of the Dukla Pass and Lisko roads, is becoming precipiatate and disorderly.

CESSATION OF GERMAN ATTACKS IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

There is much speculation as to whether the cessation of German attacks upon the rivers Bzura and Rawka, which is admitted in Berlin, indicates a change of policy or a merely breathing spell. It is considered, however, that the Galician section of the eastern theatre is most important. The Uzok Pass which the Austrians claim to have taken lies to the eastward of the Dukla Pass before which they have just been defeated.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

CORDIALITY BETWEEN TWO NATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Denying the report of the Russian cession of part of Sakhalien to Japan, the Japanese Embassy informs Reuter that whatever assistance Japan may give or propose to give Russia is the outcome of cordial relations between the two countries and can never form the basis of bargaining of either a political or territorial nature.

DEPRESSION AND DISCONTENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

DISQUIETUDE IN GERMAN CIRCLES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Reports from various sources tend to confirm that depression and discontent are generally prevailing in Constantinople, causing disquietude in German circles, who apprehend a Turkish Nationalist movement to destroy their plans regarding Turkey.

SPLENDID LOYALTY IN THE SUDAN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The "Times" reports that splendid loyalty prevails among all classes of the population of the Soudan. The Arabs are coming forward with generous offers of help and money.

An important meeting of Ulemas, including the sheriff Yusef Effendi and the eldest son of the Mahdi, drafted a loyal address expressing gratitude to the British for all benefits conferred by British rule.

Egyptian officers have given numerous proofs of the same feeling.

The fine work of the Sirdar, Sir Francis Wingate, is much commended.

IN THE TRENCHES.

SUBALTERN'S LIVELY NARRATIVE.

THE HORRIBLE COLD.

Reuter's Agency has received the following letter from a subaltern in the trenches:—

IN THE TRENCHES, Nov. 22.

It is a fine, sunny, frosty day. The snow has melted where the sun has caught it on the sides of the trench parapet, but elsewhere it lies several inches thick.

This is an advantage at night, because one can see the Germans coming a long way off. Not that that worries us, for we are garnished with barbed wire 20 yards away, and don't worry at all about them, unless they come on in mass, and reach that point where they would quickly cease to be.

TO FRANCE IN FOURS!

But I must tell you my tale in chronological sequence. Our battalion had only been in camp a week when we got the order to move off. Our humourous officer, on parade, gave the order "Move to France in fours. Form fours! Right Quicq-March!" We hung about on the ship a day and a night, and then sailed for a French port. Thence we entrained in French trucks, a horrible night journey to an inland base, at that time the British Head-quarters. Never shall I forget that Black Hole experience,—46 men packed into a grimy waggon made to accommodate 40 as a limit. But we got several bottles of wine, and altogether subsequent events have modified my opinion that it was the limit of discomfort. We were then moved off to surrounding villages and billetted, as a reserve battalion. That was completely delightful. One spent the day in the open air, training, and returned to snug quarters to stacks of good food, and the gorgeous bread, butter and wine of the country.

FRESH HARDSHIPS.

After a week of this we moved up 20 miles to a town which is the principal base of the army at present. There we spent another 10 days, listening to the distant thunder of the guns, and to tales of thrilling deeds done by the . . . and related with modest gusto by themselves. Since then things have moved quickly. . . It isn't the danger that affects one in the trenches, but the hardship of cold and damp. Bullets from snipers (the Germans have lots of these out night and day), whizz about our ears continually, and occasionally shrapnel make one tuck one's napper down, but one gets so used to the firing, that though it may sound incredible, it soon becomes far less noticeable than city traffic, for instance.

BLISSFUL DREAMS.

Only at night sometimes an occasional outburst of artillery or wild rattle of panic musketry at an imaginary night attack somewhere along the line wakens one, stiff, somewhere frozen, and full of strong language, from fitful drowsy dreams, which mainly concern themselves with steak puddings and huge fires at home. Oh! those blissful dreams! The trenches, you must understand, stretch in a practically unbroken line from the sea to the East Frontier, not in groups of isolated rifle pits, but in what are really series of small towns linked together by narrow communicating trenches, each battalion occupying its own little town, which may be anything from half a mile to two miles long and a hundred yards or so deep.

INTERESTING TRENCHES.

For behind the firing trenches there is a wild labyrinth of intersecting communicating trenches, support trenches, dug-outs for staff and officers, kitchens, latrines and so forth, though, of course, some are much more elaborate than others. It takes about an hour and a half to go from one end of our present position to the others. Where we were last week when I did my round of company alone at night, and it took me nearly three-quarters of an hour. Then, the trouble was wet, viscid mud, four or five inches deep, squelched round one's boot tops and plastered over everything up to one's hat. My boots never fairy like-weighed tons. It was impossible to avoid carrying half Artois about on each foot as one walked. This time the frost has laid the mud, and the cold is our enemy,—not that it wan't beastly cold before. We shall apparently go on for some time spending a few days in the trenches and a few days in the billets in villages in the rear alternately.

AN EERIE JOB.

The relieving, of course, has to be done at night. It is an eerie job. You march along noiselessly (making enough noise to wake all the German dead in reality) to within about half a mile in the rear, where you are met by a guide and taken in single file through an interminable winding communication trench, full of roots and mud, never more than three feet wide at the top and about eighteen at the bottom altogether damnable. Then at a sort of Piccadilly Circus at the rear the companies branch off to their various lines and posts and are shephered in till each man of the relieving force stands behind another of that to be relieved. The waiting is a dreadful business. It seldom takes less than three to five hours to effect the complete change.

THE SNIPERS AWAKE.

Everything is dead still except for an occasional bang and ping to show you the snipers are awake. No one pays the slight-

(Continued on page 8.)

MADRAS CONGRESS SESSION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

ASSURANCES OF LOYALTY.

LORD PENTLAND PRESENT.

The Indian National Congress, at its yesterday's sitting, passed a resolution assuring his Majesty of the loyalty and devotion of all communities and classes to the British Throne.

Lord Pentland was one of the distinguished visitors.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The second day of the Congress opened this morning at 11-30, visitors and delegates showing the same interest and enthusiasm as yesterday. The paucity of delegates was made up by a very large number of visitors. The President arrived at the pandal punctually to the time.

Among the new visitors at to-days meeting were the Hon. Mr. Corbett, the Advocate-General of Madras, the Rev. N. McPhail and the Hon. Mr. Pittendrigh.

The Hon. Mr. P. S. Sirswamy Iyer, the Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council, was also present at the Congress to-day.

Three resolutions were put from the Chair conveying the heartfelt condolence and respectful sympathy of the Congress with the Viceroy in his bereavement and with the family of the late Hon. Babu Ganga Prosad Varma.

There are seven resolutions on to-day's agenda, the first two conveying (1) assurance to his Majesty of the loyalty of the Congress and (2) gratitude for his Majesty's message to the Princes and People of India at the commencement of the war. Nine speakers are down to speak on the resolution. Other subjects included are the desirability of giving military training to Indians, formation of a Indian Volunteer Corps, modification of the Arms Act, protection of industries, reciprocity regarding the treatment of Indians in Colonies, and the separation of the judicial from the executive, the last to be put from the Chair

When Mr. A. P. Patro, of Berhampore, was moving the resolution regarding the despatch of the Indian expeditionary fooce, Lord Petland entered the Pandal.

His Excellency's presence was appropriately availed of to put back the motion and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, whose name was not on the agenda, was called upon to move the resolution conveying the assurance of India's loyalty to the British Throne.

Mr. Banerjea was in his best form and held the Congress spell bound for over quarter of an hour.

A number of speakers followed and the resolution was carried, the whole audience standing, including his Excellency the Governor.

The President in opening the proceedings, said that the first duty entrusted to him was the moving of the first resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy with Lord Hardinge whose recent bereavements must have moved every heart in India. The resolution ran as follows:—"This Congress desires to express its heartfelt and respectful sympathy with his Excellency Lord Hardinge in the bereavements he has sustained by the death of his wife and of his eldest son. All India mourns with his Excellency in his great sorrow."

The resolution was adopted in solemn silence, the whole audience standing.

It was also resolved to send by telegram a copy of the resolution to his Excellency.

The other two resolutions of condolence were also adopted.

ARMY RECRUITMENT.

Mr. R. N. Mudholkar moved the next resolution urging the necessity of throwing open higher offices in the Army to Indians and establishing military schools and colleges and the recognition of the equal rights of citizenship of the people of India with the rest of the Empire and in view of the proved loyalty and strongly expressed desires of men of all grades in the service of the Crown urging upon the Government the necessity to reorganise and extend the present system of volunteering.

The speaker said that the resolution had been before the Congress and the country for more than a quarter of a century and strongly urged the necessity of utilising many millions of this country, for the defence of not only the Indian Empire but the whole British Empire. What the Indians felt and had been feeling all these years that thought the British Empire had highly trained regiments in India and other parts of the Empire yet an occasion like the present might arise when the resources of the Empire might prove inadequate to meet the demands placed upon them and if there was one recruiting ground more than any other in the Empire upon which the British could rely it was India. The Indians were ready to make any sacrifice necessary, but unfortunately no attention had been paid to India's demand in this respect so far. He hoped that the time was approaching when their hopes in this direction would be realised.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri in according the resolution, strongly, put forward the claims of the Indians to share the burden and responsibility of the Empire. He assured the Government that no Indian would be found wanting when called upon to do and die.

The resolution after being duly supported, was carried with acclamation.

INDIA'S UNSWERVING LOYALTY.

When the resolution regarding the Indian Expeditionary force was about to be moved his Excellency Lord Pentland accompanied by his A. D. C. came to the Congress. He was received with enthusiasm, the entire audience standing and vociferously shouting cries of "Bande Mataram." His Excellency was received on the platform by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Sir Subramania Iyer, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Nawab Syed Mahammad, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. Subba Rao and other Congress leaders.

After the excitement had died down the President called upon Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee to move the following resolution:—"This Congress desires to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the people of England its profound devotion to the Throne, its unswerving allegiance to the British connection and its firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards a' at all costs. This Congress places on record the deep sense of gratitude and the enthusiasm which the Royal message, addressed to the Princes and the People of India in the beginning of the war, has evoked throughout the length and breadth of the country, and which strikingly illustrates His Majesty's solicitude and sympathy for them and strengthens the bond which unites the Princes and People of India to his Royal House and the person of his gracious Majesty."

After the resolution was carried his Excellency the Governor intimated his desire to leave.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in thanking the Governor said that this was the first time in the history of the Congress when the ruler of a great province, the representative of our Sovereign, had been pleased to attend the deliberations of the Congress. F r the last thirty years the Congress had been preaching that great motto of co-operation and trust. There was no doubt a time in the history of the Congress when the body was looked upon with some amount of distrust by those whose good will the Indians had always sought and co-operation with whom was the guiding principle of their conduct, and the presence of his Excellency in their midst to-day put the coping stone on that arch which they had been labouriously trying to build for the last thirty years. The encouragement which the Congress had received to-day would help it to reach their destiny.

His Excellency then left the Congress amidst thunderous applause and cries of "Bande Mataram."

THE ARMS ACT.

Mr. A. P. Sen of Lucknow in moving the resolution urging the modification of the Arms Act said that the restrictions put on Indians regarding the bearing of of arms, worked a great hardship. There was no justification for imposing such a restriction on Indians. Indians had already shown ample proof of their loyalty to the British Government. He prayed that the slur of distrust of Indian loyalty should be removed and they should be given the privilege of bearing arms like their European brethern in India.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswámy Iyer in seconding the resolution, said that the restrictions under the Arms Act should be removed now that England could no longer doubt the loyalty of India. Further no differentation ought to be made among the communities in India in the matter of bearing arms and no one should be deprived of the privilege as long as he did not abuse his right.

The resolution was supported by three more speakers after which it was put to the meeting and carried.

All the speakers unanimously asserted that the Act entailed great hardship on the people and the rules made under the Act must be so modified that all restrictions as to possession and bearing of arms should apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India. The idea that lay underneath the proposition was that unless the restrictions were removed the nation could not rise to a sense of national self-respect. No community than the Indian proved so loyal and no community worked under such disabilities as the Indians did.

INDIANS AND THE COLONIES.

Mrs. Annie Besant moved the next resolution which was as follows:—

"The Congress begs to convey to h's Excellency the Viceroy the profound gratitude of the people of India for the sympathetic manner in which he has handled the questions connected with the emigration of Indians abroad, and while welcoming his Excellency's suggestion of reciprocity as underlying the basis of negotiations with the Colonies this Congress desires to record its conviction that any policy of reciprocity to be effective and acceptable to the people of India must proceed on the basis that the Government of India should possess and exercise the same power of dealing with the Colonies as they possess and exercise in regard to India.

Mrs. Besant said that justice was the one word which really lay behind reciprocity. There should not be any controversy on the subject. As his Excellency the Viceroy had asked for the expression of public opinion and the Congress must give its opinion in unequivocal terms. India claimed justice before the war and India would claim justice after the war from other relations. If the people were anxious to know what India meant when she asked for reciprocity she might say at once, that India meant absolute equality between her and the self-governing Colonies. India meant that if Canada wanted to treat the Indians in a special manner not consistent with their sense of self-respect India would exactly treat the Canadians in the same manner. India meant absolute equality at both ends. Mrs. Besant next dealt with some disabilities under which the Indians have been at present suffering and in conclusion said that India was no longer a child in nursery but was growing to manhood and would like to enjoy rights and priveleges as other nations did. As long as she did not attain self-government, as long as she did not become autonomous she must ask the Viceroy and the Government of India to exercise their rights on her behalf.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hriday Nath Kunzru from U. P. and duly carried.

The Congress rose early to-day at 3.30 as the delegates were invited to attend a garden party at Government House at 4-30 and was adjourned till 11.30 to-morrow when the rest of the resolutions in to-day's agenda will be taken.

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

A prolonged meeting of the Subjects Committee was held last evening, when apart from the agenda of the ensuing session the proposal of Mrs. Annie Beasant to amend Article 20 of the Constitution, it is understood, was debated upon. This amendment proposed that public associations subscribing to Article 1 of the Constitution (attainment of Self-Government within the Empire) be empowered to elect delegates to the Congress, regardless of the question of affiliation. It is understood that though Mrs. Beasant's proposal was considered both on principle and from a personal point of view, no decision was arrived at. The Subjects Committee again meets tonight to attempt to come to some satisfactory conclusion.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The proceedings of the opening day of the Indian National Congress have evoked commendable references from the local press, and the "Madras Mail," in the course of a leading article, writes:—"The opening speeches contain some admirable counsel to Indian public men, and even where we cannot identify ourselves with the views taken, we can respect the spirit in which Sir Subramania Iyer in his address of welcome, and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in his address as President, have approached what they regard as the questions of the day. At a time when the Empire is passing through a crisis, the value of the sincere and reasoned loyalty which breathes through their speeches, can hardly be exaggerated, for such utterances, happily by no means unusual in India to-day, are assurances that it is no transient emotion which inspires India to take her full part in the responsibilities which the war has thrown on all subjects of the King-Emperor We say nothing against the particular ideal enunciated by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, which is undoubtedly cherished by relatively large numbers of educated Indians, whose political sobriety is no more in doubt than their loyalty."

A BUSINESS LIKE BODY.

The "Madras Times" in a leading article writes:—"The Congress has made itself heard and it has lived down ridicule and reproach, and whether people approve or not of its aims, it is a businesslike body that deals ably with the subjects that come before it. The Congress desires that India should advance and that Indians should get gradually a greater and a greater share in the administration, but Indians are wise enough to know that their welfare is dependent upon the British Rule."

Referring to Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's speech the paper says: "He aims indeed after ends that will, we fancy, be a long time in coming. He aims at self-government within the Empire. It may come after a long term of years, but it would assuredly be out of the pale of practical politics to ask for it now and we fancy that there are very few Indians who think that India would be fitted for many years to take the Government upon herself."

The "Indian Patriot" writes:—"The President's address is a very able survey of our present and of our future as it ought to be. We have to shape our future by means of our present by taking advantage of our opportunities."

The "New India" says:—"The presidential address deals as usual and rightly too with events of the day and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has taken a broad survey. Coming as he does straight from his work as a Congress delegate in England, the part of his speech pertaining to that topic is naturally the most interesting."

In dealing with yesterday's session the "Hindu" in a leading article writes:—"If the Congress is to be a living and vigorous and not a languishing political body, progressive and practical in its object, to secure national consolidation and unity, it must lose no time in putting its house in order and endeavour by its actions to work up to the national ideal, which was in the mind's eye of its patriotic founders. It is not a satisfactory feature of the present Congress that an important Indian province, the Punjab, is entirely unrepresented in it and that certain well-known classes and sections of the Indian community are most inadequately represented."

The paper adds that the reference made by

The paper adds that reference made by Mr. Basu in his speech to the demands of India and the expression of hope that Lord Hardinge will make the Indians realise their future before he lays down his office, will be endorsed by every patriotic Indian.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The "Leader" commenting on this year's Congress says:—"If the Congress is left to drift, if its character is not transformed from demonstration into a businesslike deliberative working body, if no wholetime salaried agency is employed, opinions of the President and Chairman of Reception Committee will remain pious."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

In noticing Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu s Congress presidential address "The Englishman", observes that no good or useful purpose can be served at the present moment by raising impossible issues which can only excite acute controversy."

The "Indian Daily News" says Mr. Basu summarises the situation both here and in England with remarkable clearness, and knocks the dreamer of Swaraj dreams on the head and makes out a strong case for the development of self-government within the Empire.

In the opinion of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" the speech is characterised on the whole by an insight into politics, scholarship and a moderation of tone but earnestness of conviction. The paper, however, notices two gaps in the speech, one is t e omission of all reference to the split in the Congress camp and secondly no reference to the needs and grievances of the people

The "Bengalee" says the speech throughly maintains the high tone so conspicuous in presidential addresses delivered at the past sessions of the Congress. Mr. Basu rightly urges to avoid controversial matters but he pleads for self-government and for the abolition of the Arms Act and for the removal of other difficulties.

"The Statesman" says:—"He sees a great vision of India governed by the ballot-box and voting itself into a condition of prosperity. The dream may some day be fulfilled in a measure, but for the present we have to deal with facts not with visions. Nothing has arisen to call for a sudden and ambitious advance in the direction which Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu favours."

MR. G SUBRAMANIA IYER.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

To-day the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea unveiled the life-size portrait of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, for several years Editor of the "Hindu." The portrait was a gift of Mr. T. Ranga Chariar to the Madras Mahajan Sabha.

Nawab Syed Mahomed in acknowledging the gift of the portrait on behalf of the Mahajana Sabha, referred to Mr. Subramania Iyer's public services to the country, his labours as a journalist and as a political and social reformer and to his friendly sympathy with the Mahomedan community. Sincerity and impartiality were the watchwards of his public career which was characterised throughout by caution and moderation in his public speeches and writings.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in unveiling the portrait, said he belonged to the same calling as Mr. Subramania Iyer and was proud to be associated with the present demonstration in his honour. The functions of a journalist were those of an administrator and a judge combined. He was the guardian of public rights and the custodian of private reputations, which were in his power to make or unmake. Sir Charles Metcalfe when he liberated the press said that the British Government were in this country not to collect taxes from the people but to pour in the lap of the East the knowledge and culture of the West through the medium of the press. Lord Ripon on another public occasion said that the press was the irresistable and unresisted master of Government. All these were half-truths and yet beyond any measurable distance of realisation. The Press Act hung over the heads of journalists like the Sword of Damocles and the Press Ordinances possessed power to stop any paper at any time. Yet it was recognised that the Press assisted Government both by co-operation and by opposition. With the exception of Kristo Dass Pal to whom the public raised a statue after his death, no journalist in India had had any honour done to him. Now they honoured Mr. Subramania Iyer while he was still in the land of the living. He richly deserved the honour. Mr. Subramania Iyer who was the maker of Modern Madras, was a great journalist, economist and social reformer. This memorial was in appreciation of his work and worth, and the speaker hoped that it would stimulate the younger generation to live the life he did.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

A welcome feature of the Punjab Hindu Conference just concluded at Ferozepur was the participation of local Moslem leaders in welcoming the president-elect of the Conference.

Rai Sahib Murlidhar, President of the Hindu Conference, received enthusiastic welcome from Ferozepur Muslims, while no less cordial reception was given by the local Hindu gentry at Rawalpindi to Haji Rahim Bakhsh, President of the Mahomedan Educational Conference.

Rai Sahib Murlidhar in his speech discarded the idea of discussing politics which he said was of minor importance compared with the social problems of the Hindus. Usual resolutions were adopted.

A NOBLE QUEEN.

KING ALBERT'S CONSORT IN BELGIUM AGAIN.

Telegraphing from Western Flanders on Dec 1, a special correspondent of the "Daily News" said:—

I have just witnessed one of the most pathetic but at the same time inspiring home-comings of this war. It was the arrival on Belgian soil of the Queen of the Belgians, the beautiful Consort of the noblest King a brave and indomitable people have ever had.

The Queen came from England through France. Nothing that I have seen in this awful struggle of nation against nation has made more impression than the womanly figure of the Queen bravely facing towards Belgian soil and her devastated Belgian home

From a Queen's example every woman in England may take courage. We have passed the stage when the heart stood still while the fate of this land was in the lap of the gods.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 5.)

has shaken the fist of aggressive defiance at the hated England with the other. This is unfortunate, for it has led to comparison with our own subsequent war loan; which to Germany must indeed prove odious. Our three hundred and fifty millions has been over-subscribed, although it carries lower interest by one and a half per cent. than does that of Germany. In the meanwhile the value of German currency has been steadily declining since the war, while that of Great Britain has remained firm. Those who have read my recent letters in the "Bombay Chronicle" will recall many other reasons to criticise the financial machinations in Germany just now, and anticipate further depreciation in the currency of that country; they will also find reason for further favourably comparing the English war loan when I state that it has been a case of straightforward voluntary subscription on the part of the public. The present war has opened the eyes of inhabitants of the British Empire to the extent to which German arrogance, self-delusion, and what the Americans call "swank" will go; but it has never exceeded the utterance of her great responsible financiers on the recent loan.

THROGMORTON STREET IN GOOD HEALTH.

The course of events as regards the prices and dealings in Throgmorton Street, calls for little comment. Even when the Stock Exchange itself is open bad weather has an adverse effect on business; so it can well be imagined how deadening to activity are rain and wind, when so much business depends on conversation in the open street.

During the past day or two the weather has been wretched. However, a steady, if quiet, stream of investment orders have come into brokers' offices, and prices in most classes of shares have remained steady. South African mining shares continue a favoured market, and among the leading descriptions there have been actual advances. Industrial shares have remained firm with notable strength in armament companies. Home rails have been in request and there has been expanding business in American Railway shares, with special attention to Canadian Pacifics. Altogether, it can be said that the underlying tone of Throgmorton Street is one of good health.

EGYPTIAN POSITION BRIGHTER.

The war on one side, I have received a letter from Egypt that puts a far better complexion on the position of affairs in that country than existed a month ago. It was anticipated then that there would be great difficulty in getting in the taxes, but I now hear that these are being collected with comparative ease. For sometime the question of the hoarding of gold, so old a problem with Indian economists, had been a growing question of importance in Egypt, but it now seems that the people are learning wisdom, for my correspondent tells me that taxes are being paid in gold to a greater extent than heretofore.

The serious position of the cotton market in the land of the Pharoahs was eased a few weeks ago by the offer of the Government to buy cotton from the small cultivators at fixed prices. The terms offered are low, but they are sufficiently high to encourage the trade to offer better terms, and the fellaheen are holding out in the confident knowledge that, at the worst, the Government will not leave them stranded.

THE METAL MARKETS.

There has been an attempt to rouse interest in the market for Nigerian tin shares. I am glad to note that little success is attending these efforts, for without doubt most of the companies that have been formed in connection with the Nigerian tin mining industry are doomed to failure. On the other hand genuine tin mining enterprises are worthy of attention, for not only is the price of tin rising but there is every prospect that it will go higher. More notable is the rise in the price of copper shares. Copper, of course, is one of the most necessary of all metals in modern warfare, and the demand is likely to extend steadily during the next few months.

In the silver market there has been a comparatively good tone, and the tendency of the price of the metal has been upward. The advance has been the result of smallness of supplies, rather than any particular demand, orders from your country or elsewhere abroad having been small. On the other hand, there has been some request for the white metal for coinage purposes. Towards the end of last week the price had fallen to 22¾d. per ounce, but to-day it has steadily recovered to 23 1/8d.

COATS' ANNUAL REPORT.

Although the twelve months report of Messrs. J. and P. Coats, Limited, the great Paisly cotton manufacturers, only brings us down to July 30th last, and, therefore, does not include any period of the war, there is a distinct cloud over some of its details. The directors are cautious, as befits the trustees of so great an institution. In the distribution to ordinary shareholders is the first effect of the war shown; for whereas for years a bonus and a dividend amounting in all to 35 per cent. have been paid, this time the directors recommend a bare 30 per cent. divided without a bonus. There is not any addition to the "reserve," but the directors have made a substantial addition to the amount carried forward. That item last time amounted to £607,000, while to next year's figures are to be added £1,016,000 brought forward from the present account. Although caution in view of the European war is partly responsible for the smaller distribution, it is not the sole cause. There has been a falling off in the profits as compared with the year ended July 30th, 1913. The actual falling off having been £264,000, which represents more than the five per cent. that has been deducted from the distribution. But the Directors have always acted on such conservative lines that a full 35 per cent. could quite well have been paid, had not a cautious policy been deemed advisable. Of course, the worst aspect of the falling off of the company's profits is the fact that for years the company has been placing surplus profits to increased working capital.

IN THE TRENCHES

(Continued from page 7.)

est attention to them. The men exchange pleasantries in hoarse whispers, and the officers give each other the news and respectively enquire as to and explain the special points of the position. Finally, when the last man has been placed and the last arrangements finished, the order to change places is passed down, the new men step up on to little firing platforms and the relieved men step down into the trench and file out silently into the night. Then all through the night half the men and officers must be on guard and half can rest. By day there are only sentries here and there along the line. The remaining men sleep and eat to while away the time as they can.

INGENIOUS MEN.

It is extraordinary how ingenious the men are in contriving things for their comfort. They cut little fire places in the side of the trench, fit them with baskets made of the tin linings of ammunition boxes, plentifully holed with a pick or entrenching tool, and top them as neatly as a builder could do with dandy chimneys made of bully beef tins. They build rifle racks and make themselves snug little cubby-holes to sleep in, roofing them with doors taken from the surrounding, ruined farms and cottages, and piled over with earth.

The food is plentiful and good, becon, bully-beef, bread, biscuits, jam, cheese, tea, sugar, a lot of rum, and occasionally tinned butter instead of bacon. The crying need is for milk and green food. I don't see why Swiss milk and apples or some easily carried fruit should not be served out at least two or three times a week.

PLENTY TO SMOKE.

Stacks of tobacco and cigarettes are to be had, not only sent by good people in England but served out as rations. There is a dearth of things to read; no books and only here and there a paper when the post comes in. This is doubly exasperating because the newspaper is not available for its principal function in life, which is to light fires.

HORRIBLE COLD.

I haven't said anything much about the cold. This is really horrible. One never ceases shivering. At night the soles of one's boots freze and oneu is awakened by icy feet and forced to get up and stamp till the blood consents to circulate once more. The short hours of daylight bring some respite, but the whole time one is forced to muffle to the eyes, and such things as Balaclava helmets, thickly-lined gloves, of soft leather, comforters, cardigans, and woolly waistcoats, cannot be too numerous. I can scarcely button my coat over mine and still I perish! Washing and shaving are, of course, practically impossible. Officers and men leave the trenches like miners coming up from a pit, but somehow that does'nt worry us. The idea of washing in such cold is too awful, for it is impossible to restore the circulation by doubling or exercise in a narrow, crowded trench, and in the dug-outs there is only just room to lie down.

EVERYTHING FROZEN.

They are now beginning to serve out coal and coke. The water in the machine-guns freezes and they have to be nursed back to action in front of fires. Rifles get frost-bitten and sometimes are ruptured by the sudden expansion consequent on being fired. This is rather welcome, however, for a derelict rifle burns beautifully. The water-bottles freeze, too, and have to be thawed out. Water is a nuisance. It has to be fetched at night by fatigue parties from farms and villages in the rear, a process which takes sometimes two or three hours. There is a well in a ruined cottage in a corner of our lines, but the enemy's snipers are so busy that it is a risky thing to draw from it.

PATHETIC SIGHTS.

A pathetic sight in the rear of all trenches are the occasional plain wooden crosses marking the grave of some victim of sniper or shrapnel bullets. Many are ornamented with a regimental badge and a simple inscription laboriously printed in pencil; others are quite plain. Not that casualties in our part of the line are frequent; on the contrary, things are mostly very quiet, comparatively speaking. (Just as I wrote I was nearly deafened by the crack of a bullet striking the clay just over my ear; one of the enemy's marksmen is trying hard to hit our water, jar, which formerly contained rum, placed up on the bank out of the way. We leave it there to encourage him.)

HUMOUROUS INCIDENTS.

There are not a few humours incidents connected with the sniping. Often if we snap at a man and just miss him he signals back a "miss," as on the range, or an "outer" or an "inner," if he wants to be very funny. I haven't tried putting up a target for them yet, but I hear it has often been done with most amusing results You saw the story in "Punch." This is not so much an exaggeration as it seems.

I bagged my first German yesterday and a curiously primitive feeling of elation it is that possesses one. He had the hardihood to stand up working in a trench only about 250 yards away, so that I could see him from the waist up. It was a "sitter." I spent this morning banging away at another working party, but could not see with what result. We made them hop about in a pretty lively fashion, any way.

Well, it is getting dark. We hope to be relieved to-morrow night. Heaven grant we may be!

A ONE-MAN SUBMARINE.

The "Vossische Zeitung" of Dec. 2, appeared with the following novel advertisement:—

Submarine of quite new, independent, and original design, the crew to consist of one man only. Cost of construction ten thousand marks. Wanted, to finance construction of a trial boat, a capitalist who is not too keen on chances of profit.

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High Court, Bombay. 12th July, 1909.

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RIPON MEMORIAL AT MADRAS.

STATUE UNVEILED BY LORD PENTLAND.

TRIBUTE TO HIS GREAT SERVICES IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

This morning His Excellency Lord Pentland performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Marquis of Ripon on Mount Road, adjacent to Vizianagram Fountain, before a large gathering.

The Governor and Lady Pentland arrived at 8 a. m., and were received by the President and the Secretaries of the Ripon Memorial Committee. Mr. G. A. Natesan read the report of the Memorial Committee, after which the Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair requested His Excellency to unveil the statue. The Governor then received the silver hatchet with which he cut the cord, which unveiled the beautiful bronze statue of the late Marquis, amid applause.

Mr. G. A. Natesan in his report stated:—Though there has been some delay in accomplishing its work the Committee feel gratified that the unveiling of the statue takes place at a time when the session of the Indian National Congress and several other conferences, not only previncial but all of all-India importance, now being held in Madras, have rendered it possible for leading men from all parts of India to take part in and witness this ceremonial tribute to the memory of a great and noble statesman. It is also a great satisfaction to the Committee that the unveiling will be done by Lord Pentland, a nobleman who shares the liberal faith of the departed Marquis and as a ruler of this province is not less keen in promoting measures conducive to the prosperity of the people entrusted to his care."

AN ERA OF GOOD WILL.

The Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair in requesting his Excellency to unveil the statue said:—Of the attachment of Indians to the Marquis of Ripon and through him to the British nation, there never was any doubt. I do not know whether many persons here present share with me the privilege of having taken part in the grand welcome which Madras gave him thirty years ago, the enthusiastic demonstration of affection and respect which was continued elsewhere up the moment of his departure from India. That demonstration in its spontaneity and enthusiasm may have been equalled, but has never been surpassed. You have no doubt noticed, Sir, that Indian crowds in their thousands are friendly, orderly and easily controlled, but the crowds that assembled to do honour to Lord Ripon remind one of those in your own country, when carried away by a wave of feeling. You noticed frantic cheering, enthusiastic waving of banners, in fact an excited and exciting demonstration. He earned our attachment and merited this reception by his great service not only to India but to the Empire, in developing good will between India and Great Britain, and he left behind him lasting impression of goodwill of himself and his country. He gained such love and veneration that one of the most cautious of Indian statesmen not given to exaggeration of language Sir T. Madhava Rao, said when presiding at a meeting in Madras to do him honour that his popularity was great, that a word from him could accomplish more than an army of an hundred thousand bayonets. Everybody realises in India's interests that not only must the Englishmen remain in India, but there must be co-operation between the two races for India's progress. Everybody before him had said so and every one after him said so, but what was scarcely realised before Lord Ripon's time was that such co-operation, to be friendly and enduring, must be on terms of equality. When he spoke of co-operation we knew that is what he meant and not the co-operation of master and servant. His sympathy did not evaporate in expressions of good will but found expression in his conduct, the result is that his Government marks an era, and there is a gulf between the India of to-day and the India as he found it. It is enough to say that the people of India now think in the language of self-goventment. He attained his popularity by his adherence to the principles which he has himself explained in the Legislative Council, in words which have been often quoted in the Indian Press in its consciousness, that the English nation stand for this principle which has led to recent manifestations of India's good will, which has surprised Europe and deepened England's faith in India. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, who leave their foot-prints in India's sands; thousands of these footprints have been obliterated by time. There are many which India would willingly obliterate but the Marquis of Ripon's will last for centuries. So long as India cherishes her ideals she will preserve them with affection."

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

His Excellency after performing the unveiling ceremony said:—"Under the fortunate auspices of the presence of the many visitors from all parts of India we have assembled here in Madras as fellow-citizens of the British Empire to do honour to the memory of the late Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In this act of piety Madras does itself honour, for here and throughout India, his memory will always be held in affectionate remembrance. There could be no more fitting introduction to our proceedings than the words of admiration and of wisdom to which we have just listened from Sir Sankaran Nair. It is good to be here, and, for myself, I rejoice to have the privilege of discharging the duty laid upon me this morning by your Committee."

LONG AND DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICES.

His Excellency then gave some brief particulars from the record of Lord Ripon's long and distinguished public services. His Excellency said: "Lord Ripon's term of office as Governor-General of India was memorable and distinguished in many respects, perhaps particularly for his efforts to encourage the development of self-government and to give equal treatment before law to Europeans and Indians. His Afghan policy, due chiefly to his personal foresight and determination, has stood the test of time. He devoted the system of provincial settlements introduced by Lord Mayo in 1871 and he appointed the important Education Commission of 1882. His general administration was excellent and will ever be remembered by the spirit of sympathy with Indian feelings and aspiration which it invariably displayed and by his confidence in the future of India. It will always be to me a proud recollection that I had the honour of being his confidential colleague and of serving with him in the Cabinet, where his extensive knowledge of foreign and Indian and Colonial affairs was of inestimable value to his party. Thus I know something of his never-failing kindness, of his unfaltering courage and his generous and noble character. These memories, which can never fade, made me prize highly this opportunity of sharing in the tribute which is now paid to his memory and to his great services in India."

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu garlanded their Excellencies and in doing so Mr. Basu said that by the most fortunate coincidence he had been privileged to participate in the ceremony of that morning. He informed his Excellency that he had the honour of being elected to preside at the session of the Indian National Congress now taking place in Madras. His Excellency had paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Lord Ripon and had particularly referred to the high regard and esteem in which the noble Marquis was held by the people of India, and he, speaking on behalf of those who had come from outside Madras, ventured to say that his Excellency had placed them under a deep obligation by performing the ceremony. He was glad Madras was the first city to commemorate the memory of Lord Ripon.

THE WASTE OF THE WAR,

TRADE DEPRESSION BOUND TO FOLLOW.

M. Yves Guyot, the eminent French economist, discusses in the "Nineteenth Century" the destructive effects of the war, and its subsequent influence on the world's commerce. Even if it should last only for six months, he reckons that the loss of productive power alone will amount to £830,000,000 in Germany, £600,000,000 in France, £110,000,000 in Russia, £100,000,000 in Great Britain, and £58,000,000 in Belgium. He emphasises the fact that the price of wheat will rise with the conclusion of peace, as the result of Germany's readmission to the world's markets. Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw, in the "Fornightly Review," expresses the opinion that trade generally will come to a period of depression, with the end of the war. He says:—While the war lasts we in this country may expect, so long as we can maintain command of the seas, a period of good trade with high prices for all commodities; and that any reaction that may occur will come in the years that follow the conclusion of peace. The extent and duration of this depression will depend largely upon the harvests that are reaped in the various grain-growing countries of the world during the next few years. A succession of good harvests in India, Russia, Canada, Argentina, and our own country might easily compensate for the loss of crops and purchasing power in those portions of Germany, France, Belgium, and Austria that have been devastated by the war.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE SPOILT CHILDREN OF THE LAW.

Prisoners of war enjoy a privileged position; in fact, they may be regarded as the spoilt children of the international law of war, says the "Law Journal." By virtue of the Hague Convention they are at liberty to retain all their personal belongings, with the exception of arms, horses, and military papers. They may be interned in a fortress or camp, but may not be imprisoned except in case of necessity.

They must be maintained by the Government of the captors, and on the same footing as regards food, clothing, and quarters as the captor's own troops. Officers receive pay at the rates in force in the captor's army, but the amount is repayable at the end of the war by their own Government. The men may be allowed to work for public bodies or on their own account and receive pay therefor; their earnings are applied to the improvement of their condition, and any balance, after deducting the cost of their maintenance, is payable to them on their release.

An attempt to escape is punishable only by disciplinary measures, and a successful escape followed by recapture may not be punished at all. Prisoners may be released on parole if the laws of their country permit this indulgence, but they cannot be compelled to accept such a release. They enjoy complete liberty of worship, and they are entitled to receive letters and parcels without any postage, being in this respect better off than the soldiers of the belligerent forces.

Exchanges may be made during the war by means of cartels, and ships may be specially licensed for their service which are exempt from capture. There is evidence that in this war the various belligerents are faithfully observing their obligations towards the enemy prisoners, and in this respect at least humanity may claim to have made a definite advance in the conduct of war.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE AT RAWALPINDI.

PRESIDENT ON THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 29.

Haji Rahim Buksh in his presidential address at the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference alluded to the war, pointed out the justice of the cause of England and dwelt upon the basis of Mahomedan loyalty to the British Raj.

He said:—"I am assured that nobody for a moment will contest that under the Government of his Majesty the King-Emperor we enjoy perfect peace, security and contentment, and above all that, which is the birth-right of all men, the performance of our religious rites without let or hinderance."

The President then referred to the education problems, which he said are in fluid state, and pointed out that they must follow the beaten track. He touched on religious education and said that religion, divorced from education could only tend to make the products intellectual pugilists. He held that it could not be contended that Oriental lore and religious training were not productive of the best culture, and instanced Sir Syed Ahmad and Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk to prove his point. While admitting great benefits to Moslems from Western education, he argued that the Oriental side of the proposed Aligarh University should be strong and substantial and suggested provisions for the teaching of Arabic.

Haji Rahim Baksh referred to the proposed Moslem University and said:—"The fact is that Indian education as given by the Universities has come to be thoroughly dominated and paralysed by artificial examinations on the one hand and text-books on the other, which test the memory but not the intelligence of students. The result is that some of the gifted students may rise above the trammels of this rigid and unprofitable system, but the vast majority succumb slowly to the slavery of the text books and the fetish of the examination. I trust that our University should not be a blind imitation of the existing universities, and that when the time will come to work out its shape and its scope you will not forget the evils of the present system."

After alluding to the King-Emperor's speech at the Calcutta University, the Government of India resolution on educational policy and the new educational institutions either created or contemplated, he said that these and other similar movements had given the lie direct to the suggestion that the future policy of the Government of India would be to curtail and cripple the progress and and scope of university education.

MOSLEMS AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

The President then examined the Moslem position in relation to higher education and said it was still very bad and appealed for strenuous efforts to make up the deficit and to bring it abreast of other communities.

Touching technical education the President said:—"I think that as in Western education so in the matter of industries and commerce our Hindu friends have already got the start of us. Thirty years ago the cry of the Indian Musulmans used to be the cry of despondency, that in the matter of English education we have allowed ourselves to lag behind. Thirty or forty years hence I am afraid the burden of our cry would be that we have fallen far behind other communities in the more peaceful avocations of manufactures, commerce and industry."

The President in conclusion pleaded for the expansion of female education and dwelt upon the importance of the conservation of ancient learning and said that "Education like charity blesseth him that giveth and him that receiveth."

LATER.

At the second day's sitting of the Conference, Mr. Khuda Hafiz moved resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Maulana Shibli, Lieut. Hardinge and Khan-Bahadur Mahabubalum, and thanking His Highness the Nizam for his munificent aid to national institutions and the Aligarh College, and Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal for her grant for the Conference office building, and also thanking Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, for his Government Resolution on primary education, in which various measures were sanctioned for the promotion of primary education in the community.

At the last sitting of the Conference Maulvi Obaidullah of Deoband gave a learned sermon. The report of the Urdu literary section of the Conference was then read and adopted.

Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad, Joint Secretary of the Conference read his annual report reviewing the question of Muslim education in various provinces and depicting its backward condition. The report was adopted.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Popham Young, Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, entertained the Conference delegates at a tea party to which European ladies and gentlemen and local Hindu, Mussalman and Sikh leaders were also invited. The party was a great success.

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We have a considerable Stock of Children's Toys and Games still to dispose of, and during this week we offer them at a Special price reduction of annas 4 in the Rupee.

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All offered at 25% off ordinary prices.

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25% CHEAPER

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For WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

25% CHEAPER

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25% CHEAPER

The only exceptions to this big price concession are Meccano and Dreadnought Compendiums, all other Toys at 25 % off.

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

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STORMING OF VAILLY.

GERMAN CAPTAIN'S STORY.

A vivid battle picture is taken by Reuter from the "Lokalanzeiger." It is from the pen of Dr. Ludwig Munziger, a captain in a German line regiment.

For six weeks (he writes) we had been talking and writing in our trenches. Vailly lay below, in the valley of the Aisne, a bare kilometre away, hidden from our view by the edge of the heights along which the British, entrenching themselves since the middle of September, had made the whole ridge into a veritable fortress.

One night in the middle of October they were withdrawn, presumably to West Flanders, and their places were taken by **Frenchmen.**

Soon came word that we were to attack and take Vailly. Then came an order for the making of saps (zig-zag trenches) and storming positions (rifle-pits) as close to the enemy as possible. We grubbed day and night.

With eyes as big as plates, the Frenchmen watched our mole-like activity.

On October 29, about noon, they must have realised with horror that we had been getting something ready for them; for now a heavy hail of iron began to pour down upon them and continued for 20 hours.

With the dawn I conducted my company to the storming position. They went forward with a merry earnestness, first into the sap, and then on again. As they entered the sap many a silent handshake was exchanged.

EACH MAN FOR HIS OWN HAND.

The ground is uneven, and the first rush forward breaks the dressing of the companies.

What at 8 o'clock was a regiment obeying one command is, a few minutes later, broken up into numerous fighting groups, each of which has found its own individual task in attaining the general objective—Vailly.

So I and my company fought forth from the little wood. But 50 yeards on we were tripped up by wire entanglements which our pioneers had not been able to remove under the bright moon.

Beyond a narrow circle no voice could carry in that devilish din, even if we **shouted our heads off.**

We all creep, leap and wriggle forward. Shots whistle pitilessly; we hear the cries of the wounded, who must be where they fell, still under fire.

More and more men lie about, too who will never cry out again.

Now the artillery (ours) joins in. Some shells burst quite close to us. There is a general yell, "Artillery, shoot further forward!" and we are relieved of that danger

The fight is moving on a little on our right; but every attempt to push forward on the left dissolves in the blood of those who stand up to advance.

We cannot spot where the withering fire comes from, and that is the most horrible feeling.

At last I see a thin spiral of smoke from a stack of wood on our left front. That is where the scoundrels are.

I roar, out, "Half left; turn your fire on the wood stack." We are only about thirty yards away. But still we get no "forrarder."

A machine-gun trots up. The drivers, strangely enough, are at first not hit in all the hail of bullets. "There! There! The wood-stack." I shout again. But before they can take aim both drivers have fallen.

HAND-GRENADES' WORK.

Our only chance now in hand-grenades. And "Hand-grenades to the left," roars down our line.

"They are coming," the word is passed back. A great strapping pioneer creeps up. I show him the mark. He crawls a little further forward, then springs up, and with a mighty swing hurls his deadly load. We all press close to the ground our noses almost in the earth—two, three seconds of deadly tension—then a tremendous explosion and a thick black cloud of smoke as high as a house.

When it has cleared off we see red trousers fleeing into the thick underwood. With a single bound we are in the enemy's trench.

Not a single one of those Frenchmen escaped us.

An equally devastating fire from the enemy's left. We take cover in the enemy's trench. Yet even here there is loss upon loss.

"DOWN, CAPTAIN, DOWN!"

Meanwhile supports press round us from behind. A regular mix-up of rifles crouching round about. The Reserve Brigade appears, led by Captain Otto Liman. He halts, standing upright, close to me. Everybody calls "Down, captain, down!"

But he only smiles, and next moment sinks down, mortally wounded by two shots in the chest.

Eventually the fire dies down, and "Forward, men, forward!" I cry.

But they follow no more. They have already done their duty—and died.

Again we caught sight of the last red trousers disappearing in the wood. We pressed forward to the crest of the last rise, and now saw Vailly down below us in ruins and smoke. Amongst the ruins the fleeing French could be seen.

THE GLORY OF IT! THE PITY OF IT!

Then down the slope we go, through fields and gardens, into the unfortunate little town.

The French abandoned all resistance. Our riflemen quickly bundled them out of cellars and other hiding-places; and within less than an hour long blue and red columns of prisoners were winding their way along the high road to Germany.

They had left hundreds of dead up above on the heights, and only a few escaped over the water.

We search for one another. "Where is so-and-so? and so-and-so? and so-and-so?"

"Dead," "dead," "severely wounded," come the replies.

When I rejoined my regiment I had with me only a handful of about eighty men.

Until evening little knots of men came; but however many times I counted them I could not make more than about a hundred.

And I shivered, not only on account of the late autumn evening mist enveloping the Aisne valley.

(Some days later the position was retaken by the French.)

GERMANY'S WESTERN ARMIES

COMMANDERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

According to a semi-official statement published in Paris, the German army operating in the Western area consists of the 4th, 6th, 2nd, 1st, 7th, 3rd, and 5th armies, in addition to which there are four other detachments in Belgium.

The commanders and composition of these armies are as follows:—

4th Army (Duke of Wurtemberg).—One marine division and five reserve corps operating in Belgium and as far south as Bapaume.

6th Army (Crown Prince of Bavaria).—Five active and two and a half reserve corps.

2nd Army (General von Bulow).—Four active and one and a half reserve corps, south of preceding army.

(No mention is made in the telegram of the composition of the 1st Army.)

7th Army (General von Haeringen).—Three active and two and a half reserve corps and one brigade of Landwehr, between Laon and Rheims.

3rd Army (General von Heimen).—Two active and three and a half reserve corps and three Landwehr brigades.

5th Army (Crown Prince).—Two active and two and a half reserve corps and three brigades of Landwehr.

On the banks of the Meuse the army of General von Strantz comprises two active and one and a half reserve corps.

Finally, from the Moselle to the Swiss frontier there are one reserve corps and ten Landwehr brigades.

58 ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD.

The following information regarding the effectives of the German Army is also semi-officially published in Paris:—

Germany at present has at her disposal:—

(1) Twenty-five and a half active army corps, twenty-one and a half of which are operating against France and four against Russia.

(2) Thirty-three reserve corps, twenty-two of which are operating against France and ten and a half against Russia.

One thus comes to the total figure of fifty-eight and a half corps, both active and reserve, which Germany has put into the field in the two theatres of operations, and not a hundred, as the German Government has falsely asserted. If the Territorial elements (Landwehr), not mentioned by the official German note, are counted, one finds eight Landwehr corps in the field against France and seven against Russia, or, in other words, thirty Territorial divisions on the two theatres of war.

KAISER AND THE MIKADO

AN IMPUDENT PROPOSAL.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech at the Guildhall banquet, made mention of a vigorous Japanese reply to one of the most impudent messages ever addressed by one monarch to another. Everywhere, telegraphs the "Chronicle" Paris correspondent, people have been asking what these enigmatical words might mean, and trying to guess in vain what monarch they referred to.

The enigma is explained by the newspaper "Retch," of Petrograd. This newspaper says it has information that on the eve of the fall of Tsingtau the Emperor William II. sent the Mikado a message in which he proposed to conclude peace with Japan on whatever terms the Mikado would like to fix.

In return William II. stipulated for only one thing that Japan should attack Russia. German diplomacy supposed Japan capable of concluding peace separately if Germany assured her of advantageous conditions, and the Kaiser's message was addressed to the Mikado.

Not merely did the latter decline the proposals of William II., in the most categorical fashion, but he declared in his reply "that the day when the last base of German culture in the Far East fell would be one of the most glorious in Japanese history."

The Mikado, moreover, declared that William II., who violated the Belgian Treaty of Neutrality, signed by Prussia herself, was grossly deceived if he thought that Japan was capable of committing a like crime.

As to the Kaiser's message, the Mikado had it handed over to the English Ambassador at Tokyo.

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S LUGGAGE.

WEAPONS AND SOFT-NOSED CARTRIDGES.

According to a Melbourne cable dated Dec. 3, a quantity of weapons and a thousand soft-nosed cartridges have been discovered in the possession of a naturalised German professor, who recently visited Australia with a party of scientists, and was arrested when leaving.

He had valuable military secrets concealed in his underclothing. He is now interned. Military sketches and surveys have been found in the possession of other Germans.

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180—B17.

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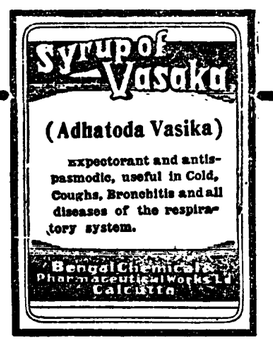
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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The stole and muff that are made up partly of fur and chiffon or partly of fur and velvet are creating a perfect furore in matters sartorial just now. The alliance makes for economy, certainly; for, although fur is no dearer this winter than it has been for several seasons past, yet, owing to the enormous demand, it had beforetime reached almost prohibitive figures. Those possessors of small muffs and stoles, then, who have been eyeing them sadly and trying to wish them into growing bigger may take heart of grace and bring them entirely up to date on the above suggestion. If your small treasured muff be sable, let the added part, whether it be chiffon or velvet, be of the exact sable shade; and the same remark applies to any other kind of fur. Black velvet and ermine is a very favourite combination this winter.

A BEAUTIFUL EVENING GOWN.

The lovely frock with which our artist presents us here is composed of white chiffon incrusted with silver lace, the underskirt being of white satin. The underbodice is cut all in one, but is almost entirely concealed by the swathing, outlined at both neck and waist by the daintiest of roses, as are also the tiny sleeves. The graceful tunic is draped in an entirely new way, being caught up to the waistline on the right-hand sido The little "fish-tail" train is still a feature of evening dresses, although we wisely keep our skirts short for street wear. The charming wrap which accompanies the dress may be of lined painted chiffon or brocade; and the cosy fur collar is a delightful completion to the graceful garment.

A FASHIONABLE HAT.

Pictured in the sketch we have a stylish hat of brown velvet with a mount to match. It is one of the large models that such patient efforts have been made to reintroduce; and indeed there are faces which under the tiny models look entirely "wrong" the "hard" lines being altogether too trying to them. These faces are never entirely gracefully crowned except by the wide outlines here depicted. The model can, of course, be copied in any other colour chosen, and a graceful feather could take the place of the mount here shown.

PRETTY DRESS FOR A GIRL.

The charming little frock for the small maiden shown in the sketch was achieved in blue spotted delaine, the narrow sash being of black velvet. The bodice is of the all-in-one cut, and crosses in front, the crossover and neck being outlined by a tiny self-frill. The little skirt is a three-decker one, each "deck" outlined with a tiny frill like that on the bodice and sleeves. The cut and arrangement are very simple indeed if the pattern be followed, and will be found quite easy of accomplishment by the home dressmaker.

The "Telegraaf," of Amsterdam, learns that in Germany gold coin is being literally hunted down for exchange against paper at the Imperial Bank. The authorities there are publishing emphatic warnings against dealers in gold coin. Lately Dutchmen have frequently been searched, and, in the event of their having gold coin about them, they have been compelled to change it for paper. The population is warned not to sell gold trinkets to Dutch goldsmiths, but to keep them in the country.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

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(Continued on 6th column.)

ITALY AND THE WAR.

VIGOROUS DECLARATION BY PREMIER.

The Italian Parliament presented an imposing appearance on Dec. 3 when Signor Salundra made his promised state ment on Italian policy. All the galleries were crowded and 470 deputies out of 500 were present, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Signor Salandra said: Our neutrality, freely proclaimed and loyally observed, was not sufficient to guarantee us against the consequence of the tremendous disturbance which spreads each day, and the end of which it is not given to any person to foresee. On sea and land in this ancient Continent the political configuration is perhaps about to be transformed.

Italy has vital interests to safeguard, just aspirations to affirm, and support of her position as a Great Power to maintain, not only intact, but such that it shall not be diminished proportionately by the possible aggrandisements of other States. Our neutrality ought to have been and ought to be not inert and listless but active and vigilant, not impotent but strongly armed and ready for any eventuality.

The supreme concern of the Government was, and still is, the complete preparation of the Army and Navy. (Cheers.) To secure that we did not hesitate to take upon ourselves grave responsibilities for expenditure and for some modifications in the military organisation.

The lessons of history and still more the experience of what is happening to-day should teach us that, if the rule of right ceases, force remains the only guarantee for the safety of a people—human force organised and provided with all the technical instruments, costly and elaborate, for defence. (Cheers.)

Signor Salandra's declarations produced a very great impression, and the partisans of a policy of action have reason to be fully satisfied. The Premier said that neutrality no longer sufficed to guarantee Italy's interests. Italy had just aspirations to uphold and her position to maintain as a Great Power.

This phrase concerning the "just aspirations of Italy," the meaning of which was understood by everybody, was greeted with an imposing patriotic demonstration. All rose and applauded. Never has such a scene been witnessed in Parliament.

While the Chamber was still applauding a Republican Signor Chiesa shouted: "Long live Trent and Trieste" (towns held by Austria which Italians would dearly like to have.)

Signor Salandra's declarations will certainly produce in Italy and throughout Europe a profound impression, for they prove that Italy will not hesitate before any measures, and that she is ready for everything, to defend her interests and realise her legitimate aspirations in order to achieve her unity.

The Chamber before the sitting closed addressed a greeting to Belgium, a greeting which underlines the importance of the patriotic demonstration provoked by the energetic speech of the Premier.

HOW ODESSA WAS SURPRISED

AN ENGLISHMAN'S NARRATIVE.

A British resident in Odessa has forwarded to the "Daily Mail" an interesting account of the bombardment of that port by the Turkish Fleet on October 31.

The writer says: "On the previous evening I was out at dinner. The Consul-General was also there, and, of course, we talked of little besides the war and poohpoohed our hostess's uneasiness at Odessa being marked as officially within the war zone. We discussed the probability of a bombardment in the event of Turkey declaring war, and laughed at Mme.—'s complacent information that they had thirteen sucking pigs coming on nicely at their house in the country, so if there was any idea of an attack on Odessa she could leave town at a few hours' notice and not feel she was running away headlong to starvation.

"As I walked home the tramway-cars were still running, and the streets blazing with arc lamps, but the sky was black as ink. I walked the whole way home, oppressed with that curious sense of impending catastrophe which you know I feel before something horrible is about to happen. I got home at 11.15 and went straight to bed. I had no idea how long I had been asleep when I was suddenly awakened by the thundering roar of cannon.

"I remembered the Governor had issued a notice that the people were not to be frightened at the sound of heavy firing, as the Black Sea Fleet were going at times to carry out gun practice, so I concluded it was a night manoeuvre and rolled over to try and go to sleep. A few minutes later it began again—a crash of heavy firing and the whole sky lit up with flashlights—the roar of more cannon in the distance punctuated with the thunder of guns in the near harbour.

SHELLS SHRIEKING OVERHEAD.

"I put on my slippers, looked at my watch, found it was 3.35, and went to look out. The sky was a mass of swirling lights. Five shells shrieked past overhead and the guns shook the houses. For nearly an hour the bombardment went on. The Turkish ships with German crews had boldly come right inside the harbour with the Russian flag flying and searchlights going. Everyne thought it was one or two of the Russian ships, as they intended it should be thought. Once inside they torpedoed the gunboat here and opened a heavy fire on her at a few yards' range.

"The port authorities showed great presence of mind, and promptly put out all the port lights and arc lamps. The Germans made a great attempt to burn the three enormous petroleum reservoirs in the Pericep. One shell hit a reservoir but failed to explode.

"Next to the boats sunk was a transport with forty tons of dynamite on board. If that had been hit I do not suppose many of us would be here now; certainly the port of Odessa would have gone! When the firing ceased I went back to bed and to sleep. Yesterday morning dozens of little boats were rowing about the harbour taking crowds of people out at 2½d. a head to look down at the sunken gunboat entombing so many sailors."

GERMAN ARMAMENTS AT KIEL.

SUBMARINES ZEPPELINS AND FLOATING BATTERIES.

Most of the German warships which have been at Kiel have been moved to the North Sea, telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

It is reported from Kiel that there is the greatest activity there day and night in the dockyard and at all the other dockyards. Several thousand mechanics and artisans have been withdrawn from the Army with a view to speeding up the construction of submarines, waterplanes, and special craft to be used as jumping-off places for airships. Floating batteries are also being built for use in the Channel—after the Germans have got to Calais. In consequence less work is being done on the five Dreadnoughts which are being built.

In well-informed quarters it is stated that the Admiralty regard the British preponderance in Dreadnoughts as hopeless unless a great German force of submarines and aircraft first launches an attack on the British battle fleet. The boast is made that the Germans possess submarines and aircraft which can easily blow up British Dreadnoughts.

TORPEDOES FROM ZEPPELINS.

From Rotterdam, Mr. Hugh Martin, of the "Daily News," telegraphs the following:—

An Englishman passing through Rotterdam on his way to London has described to me a remarkable experience he had at a certain town in Bavaria. As he is laying the facts before the War Office I may do no more than indicate their general character.

In the open country a few miles from the house where my informant was staying large flat wooden structures, apparently intended to represent either warships or the roofs of houses, were erected, and over these for several days he was able to watch Zeppelins manœuvring.

The Zeppelins were engaged in dropping upon the targets thus provided not ordinary dummy bombs; but immense weighted objects which are described as "boat-shaped," and would appear to be some form of aerial torpedo. These "torpedoes" were discharged at so great a height that the Zeppelins would be immune from attack, except by aeroplane, but it seems likely that owing to their peculiar construction it is possible to aim this type of missile with far greater accuracy than is the case with the ordinary spherical bomb.

Mr. X. studied the operations from the roof of the house through a pair of field-glasses, until one day a couple of bullets came whizzing past him and flattened themselves against the chimney. Luckily the shots were fired from a considerable distance, so he had time to beat a retreat and make his way to a distant part of the town before the military came up.

HOW GEN. JOFFRE WAITED.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE GREAT RETREAT.

(Later than the Mail.)

The "Bulletin des Armees," in a long review of the first four months of the war, refers very frankly to mistakes committed in the early part of the campaign, before the French troops and their commanders had become accustomed to the conditions of modern warfare.

The first attack on Mulhouse is described as badly organised. It is also admitted that the offensive movement made by French cavalry in Belgian Luxemburg as soon as the British troops had taken up their position at Mons, was promptly checked, with heavy loss to the French. The ground had been carefully prepared by the enemy, and in some of the French corps the movements were not properly prepared or carried out.

After the set-back to the Allies' left wing, General Joffre decided to retire, fighting, all the way, so as to weaken and delay the enemy by counter-attacks, some of which were brilliantly conducted. A new army, under General Manoury, was constituted with the object of preparing an attack, and was to have been concentrated towards the end of August at Amiens, but the enemy advanced so rapidly moving thirty miles a day, that there was no time to carry out the plan, and the retreat had to be continued. It was arranged to retire to the Aube, and even to be Seine if necessary, while waiting for the right opportunity to attack.

This opportunity came when General von Kluck, by obliquing to the south-east, exposed his right flank to General Manoury's army; and on September 5 General Joffre ordered a general advance, intimating that the time had come to go forward at all costs and to be cut to pieces rather than yield.

GERMAN LOSSES AT YPRES.

The article then proceeds to describe the extension of the French line towards the sea and the defeat of the furious attacks delivered by the Germans during the first part of November. In the battle of Ypres alone, the enemy lost at least 120,000 men. Never did a carefully prepared and vigorously delivered attack end in such complete failure.

In summarising the situation on December 1, the writer remarks that the quality of the troops is infinitely better. They are all fully imbued with their superiority over the enemy and are quite convinced that they will win. Some necessary changes have been made in the command, which has avoided, during the past three months, the mistakes committed, and punished, in August. The British Army received considerable reinforcements in November, and is now numerically stronger than when the war began. The Indian divisions have completed their apprenticeship to European warfare. The Belgian Army is reformed into six divisions, ready and resolved to reconquer the national territory.

The German plan has met with seven distinct set-backs: the proposed sudden attack on Nancy, the rapid March on Paris, the turning of the left flank in August and again in November, the rush through the Allies' centre in September, the attack on Dunkirk and Calais, and finally the attack on Ypres.

The writer of the article concludes as follows:—

"Germany has exhausted her reserves in these fruitless efforts. The troops she is now placing in the field are poorly officered and trained. In the meantime the superiority of Russia is being more and more markedly shown against Germany and Austria. The halt of the German armies is thus inevitably doomed to become a retreat."

PRESIDENT'S PLEA TO KAISER.

WHY A BRITISH ADMIRAL WAS RELEASED.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Mail," President Wilson has done an act of graceful kindliness towards Great Britain by securing the release from detention in Germany of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Reginald Neeld, son-in-law and daughter of Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord.

Admiral Neeld, who is sixty-four, was taking the cure for heart trouble at Bad Nauheim when war broke out. Although his malady was of an acute form he was arrested, but through the intervention of the American Vice-Consul-General at Frankfort-on-Main, Mr. Ernest Ives, he was released. Mrs. Neeld was permitted to remain in her hotel under a more o less strict police surveillance. Although Admiral Neeld was nearly ten years over the military age he was not allowed to leave Germany.

When the German authorities last month began arresting all the English civilians remaining in the country Admiral Neeld was again taken into custody and removed to a concentration camp at Giessen. Mr. Ives, co-operating with the Prussian General De Graaff, commanding in the Frankfort district, for the second time obtained the admiral's release. Meantime Lord Fisher had become First Sea Lord, and the German authorities, notwithstanding Admiral Neeld's ailing condition refused to permit him to travel to England. Towards the close of last month the personal intervention of President Wilson was sought on behalf of Lord Fisher. The President expressed his instant readiness to send a private cablegram to the Kaiser requesting special consideration in favour of Lord Fisher's relatives. The Kaiser acquiesced and it is understood that Admiral and Mrs. Neeld were released soon after.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st Column.)

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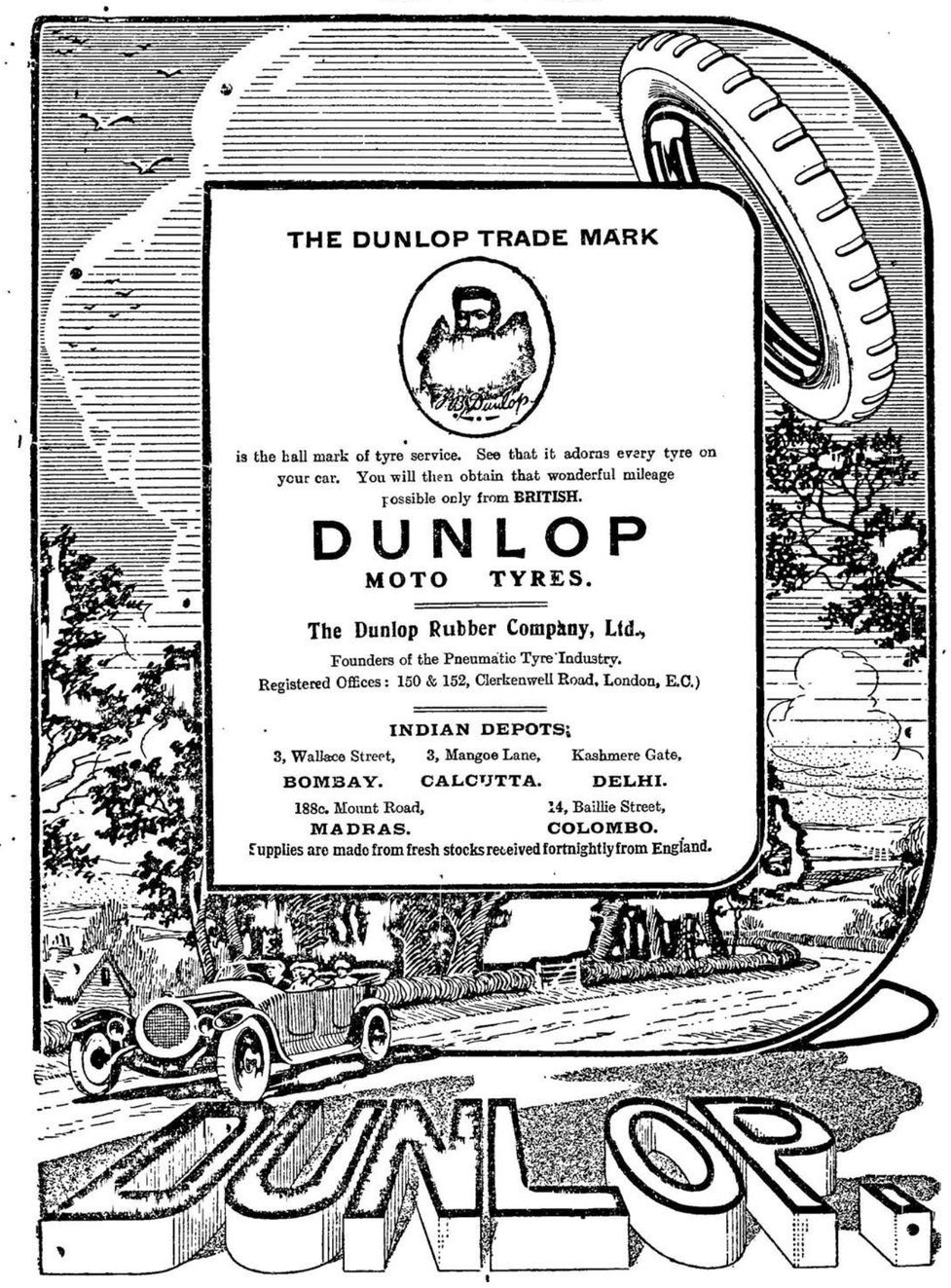
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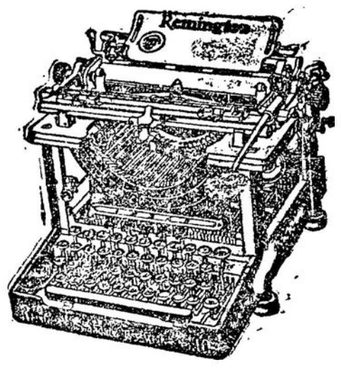

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